services will be overpaid if they graciously accept my intention of promoting their union and preserving their virtue; and though I may be forgotten, I never shall or can forget the obligations they have conferred on, Sir, their and your

Most devoted humble servant,

HORACE WALPOLE.

Arlington street, March 13. 1767."

(*To be continued.*)

LATE COUNTESS OF EXETER.

A REMARKABLE EPOCH IN THE HISTORY OF HER LIFE.

WHEN the present Earl was a minor, he married at an early age a lady, from whom he was afterwards divorced. After the separation had taken place, the Earl, his uncle, advised him to retire into the country for some time, and pass as a private gentleman. Mr Cecil accordingly bent his course into a remote part of Shropshire, and fixing his residence at an inn, in a little rural village, he amused himself there for some months, passing by the name of Jones. As he had plenty of money, and was extremely liberal to all about him, some persons in the neighbourhood conceived that he had not come honestly by his riches, grew suspicious of him, and shunned his company. They took him for an Indian Nabob; and, as he passed along, he often heard the ruffics exclaim, "There goes the London Gentleman."

Taking a dislike to his situation at the inn, he sought out a farm-house where he might board and lodge. Several families had refused to take him in, because he was "too fine a gentleman, and they could not understand how he came by his money." At length, he found a situation which answered his purpose, and in consideration of his liberal offers, and the knowledge of his possessing money, a farmer fitted him up a room. Here he continued to reside for about two years, going up to London twice in the year, and returning with as much money as he had occasion for: when he departed, the country people thought he was gone to gather in his rents, and became more assured of this from his always returning with plenty of cash.—Time hanging heavy on his hands, he purchased some land, on which he intended to build a house, but neither stone-mason nor carpenter would undertake the job, for the reasons already mentioned.

He did not condescend to contradict the reports of the villagers; but offering to pay so much money before hand; the tradesmen, after some grave consultation together, agreed to finish his work. This was done accordingly, and every person was paid to the full extent of his demands. The farmer at whose cottage his Lordship resided, had a daughter, about seventeen years of age, whose rustic beauties threw at at infinite distance all that his Lordship had ever beheld in the circle of fashion. Although this charming maid was placed in the humble lot of life, his Lordship perceived that her beauty would adorn, and her virtue shed a lustre, on the most elevated situation.

One day, when the farmer returned home from his plough, Mr Cecil frankly told them, that he liked their daughter, and would marry her, if they would give their consent. "Marry our daughter!" exclaimed Mrs Farmer, "what, to a fine gentleman? No, indeed!" "Yes, marry her," says the husband, "he shall marry her, and she likes him;—has he not a house and land too, and plenty of money to keep her?" In fine, the matter was made up, and Mr Cecil married this charming rustic. Masters of every kind were now procured, and in twelvemonth's time, Mrs Cecil became an accomplished woman, to the envy of the country girls around, and to the astonishment of the villagers, who now began to be reconciled to the supposed too-fine a gentleman. It was not long before the news arrived of his uncles'

death, when he found it neceſſary to repair to town. He accordingly ſet out, taking his wife with him, and on his journey called at the ſeats of ſeveral noblemen, where, to the utter aſtoniſhment of his wife, he was welcomed in the moſt friendly manner. At laſt, they arrived at Burleigh, in Northamptonſhire, the beautiful patrimonial ſeat of his Lordſhip. Here they were welcomed with acclamations of joy. As ſoon as he had ſettled his affairs, he returned into Shropſhire, diſcovered his rank to his wife's father and mother, put them into the houſe he had built there, and ſettled on them an income of 700l. per annum. He afterwards took the Counteſs with him to London, and introduced her to the faſhionable world. Her Ladyſhip has left two ſons and one daughter.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

MONUMENT OF GESSNER *.

DURING my ſtay here, the monument, which the friends and admirers of Solomon Geſſner, the poet, aſſociated to erect to his memory, arrived from Rome. It is the work of Trippel, the famous ſculptor of Schaffhauſen; and is an excellent performance, worthy of the great poet of Zurich, and his fellow citizens.

It conſiſts of a white marble ſlab, about five feet high and four broad: where the two ſhepherds of Geſſner, Daphnis and Micon, are cut in *alto relievo*; at the inſtant when Micon makes a libation to the memory of the father of his friend. Perhaps you do not recollect this beautiful idyl of Geſſner.

The goat of Daphnis and Micon has ſtrayed from the flock, and waded into a marſh. The ſhepherds endeavour to relieve it; and Micon diſcovers a fallen urn, and learns from Daphnis that it is a ſepulchre. Micon ſees an urn, lying in the hollow; and is terrified at the figures carved round it, which, as he ſays, appear to him to be riſing from its ſides—"A dreadful warrior and a furious ſteed! Behold how his hoofs trample on the wounded and the fallen! This man could never have been a ſhepherd."

Daphnis replies, "He was a monſter; who laid waſte the fruitful fields, and made freemen ſlaves—The hoofs of his war-horſes have trodden down the corn; and he ſtrewed the barren fields with the bodies of our forefathers. As the ravenous wolf devours the flock, ſo did his warriors deſtroy the innocent; who did him no wrong."

Micon wonders at the wickedneſs and folly of the inhuman wretch; and remarks that now reptiles ſwarm in the urn and its bed—

"Who but muſt ſmile to ſee the toad crawling in the helmet of the furious hero; and the blind worm ſeated on his threatening ſword?"

The ſhepherds then converſe awhile on this warrior; and Micon exclaims, —"No, rather than be guilty of ſuch odious crimes, though it were to gain a world, I would live the maſter only of two goats, and a pure heart; deteſting ſuch wickedneſs. One of theſe I would willingly ſacrifice to the gods; with thanks, for making me thus happy. Give the wicked the riches of the whole earth, ſtill they are not happy."

"Let us be gone;" anſwered Daphnis. "Let us leave a place, which excites only melancholy and bitterneſs. Follow me, I will ſhew thee a different monument, erected by my father, a man of an upright heart."

Daphnis left the herd to Alexis, and led his friend, through meadows, by the grove of Terminus, hung with the cluſtering hop.—They continued their way. On the right of the narrow path, the graſs reached their knees. On the left, the corn grew; the ears waving above their ſhoulders. They came to the calm ſhades of fruitful trees; among which a neat cottage ſtood. In this cool and pleaſant place, Daphnis ſpread a ſmall table; and brought a

* From Stolberg's Travels.

baſket

basket of fruit, and a refreshing jug of wine.

"Tell me," said Micon, "where is the monument thy father built; that the first cup may be emptied to the memory of so worthy a man?"

"Here, friend, answered Daphnis. "This peaceful abode, what thou now beholdest, is the monument of his fame. This was once a barren place; his industry made it fruitful; his hand planted these orchards; to him our thanks, we, who are his children, and all our descendants, for all our enjoyments, for all the good we give and receive, for these to him our thanks are due. The blessing of the virtuous man rests upon us; and fructifies these fields, these meadows, and these silent groves."

"Here is to thy memory, then, oh noble shade!" said Micon, and emptied his cup. "Oh worthy monument, conducive to the prosperity of virtuous descendants, the founder of which, though dead, is still beneficent!"

It seems to me that a better passage could not have been selected from the works of the poet, for the monument erected to his memory: nor could it have been trusted to a more masterly hand than that of Trippel; who, recollecting that his labours were for the honour of a countryman, must have found his faculties roused; and it is evident that he executed his task *con amore*.

At present this monument is placed under a large awning, on the great walk; and it is intended to be erected in a circular grove on this very walk; which is beautiful and much frequented, particularly every Sunday after dinner. In the afternoon on a Thursday, the youth of Zurich are accustomed to assemble here. It is a spacious place, adorned with the linden, poplar, wild ash, and other trees; and lies between the Sihl and the Limmat; which at the end of the walk fall into each other. The minister Bodmer delighted in this walk. I remember having seen him here, surrounded and respected by the young and the old.

VOLTAIRE.

As we approached the small town of Rheinmagen, we met, on a high narrow shore at the foot of a still higher hill, a solemn procession; in honour of St Apollinarius. The priest and the holy red banner were followed by the crowd, singing: boats glided along the stream, each bearing its own ensign, and resounding with the same chorus.

We smiled, when we were told that these good people were on a pilgrimage to the remains of the saint; interred, as they supposed, on a neighbouring hill; for, a fortnight before, we had met these very remains in a like solemn procession at Dusseldorf. No wonder that these two communities should dispute the honour of possessing the saint; when so lately two municipalities, in France, would have made ferocious war on each other, for the remains of Voltaire; had not one taken his body, and the other his heart.

The heart of Voltaire!—Oh you who laugh at the simplicity of the peasants of the Rhine, who devoutly chaunt their hymns to the memory of a worthy man! You who strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel! You who cannot forgive the fanaticism of implicit faith! What say you to an assembly of legislators, that decrees a niche in the new temple of the gods to the man who, while he lived, wandered from country to country, respecting neither the religion nor the manners of any of them! who, in his Candide, ridiculed the Providence of God, and to whom virtue was a jest?

DR LORT.

Cardinal Richelieu asked Dr Lort, his favourite Physician, one day, why the hair of his head was grey, whilst that on his jaws was black? "It is, my Lord, because your Eminence makes more use of your head than of your jaws," replied this lively Physician.

CRI-

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Madame de la Fayette to the Commandant of Olmutz *.

MADAME DE LA FAYETTE and her daughters' healths having materially ſuffered from their confinement in the citadel of Olmutz, ſhe ſolicited the indulgence of being allowed to write to the Emperor, to obtain his Majeſty's permiſſion to go with her daughters to Vienna for a few days, in order to procure medical advice. At length the Commandant ordered the priſon doors to be opened, and having locked up the young ladies in a ſeparate apartment, ſignified to their mother, that his Imperial Majeſty had been pleaſed to determine, that on no conſideration whatever ſhould ſhe go to Vienna; but that ſhe might quit the priſon *on condition of never returning to it.* He required a written anſwer for the Emperor's peruſal, which was given as follows:

"THE Commandant of Olmutz informed me yeſterday, that in anſwer to my requeſt of being allowed to go for eight days to Vienna for the purpoſe of conſulting the faculty, his Imperial Majeſty ſignified, that on no conſideration whatever I am permitted to viſit that capital; and that he will conſent to my quitting this priſon only on condition of never entering it more. I have the honour to reiterate the anſwer which I made to the commandant. To ſolicit the aſſiſtance which the ſtate of my health requires, is a duty which I owed my family and my friends: but they are ſenſible that it is not poſſible for me to purchaſe it at the price at which it is offered. I cannot forget, that while we were both on the point of periſhing; me, by the tyranny of Robeſpierre; M. de la Fayette, by the moral and phyſical ſufferings of his captivity; that I was not allowed to obtain any account of him, or to inform him that his children and myſelf were yet in exiſtence: and nothing ſhall tempt me to expoſe myſelf a ſecond time to the horrors of ſuch a ſeparation. Whatever then may be the ſtate of my health, or the inconveniences which may reſult to myſelf and my daughters from this habitation, we will all three avail ourſelves with gratitude of the goodneſs of his Imperial Majeſty, who permits us to ſhare this in all its details."

* See this mentioned in Houſe of Commons, vol. 58. p. 922.

Mr Edward Gibbon to his Father.

AN addreſs in writing from a perſon who has the pleaſure of being with you every day, may appear ſingular. However, I have preferred this method, as upon paper I can ſpeak without a bluſh, and be heard without interruption. If my letter diſpleaſe you, impute it, dear Sir, only to yourſelf. You have treated me not like a ſon, but like a friend. Can you be ſurprized that I ſhould communicate to a friend all my thoughts and all my deſires! Unleſs the friend approve them, let the father never know them; or at leaſt, let him know at the ſame time that however reaſonable, however eligible my ſcheme may appear to me, I would rather forget it for ever than cauſe him the ſlighteſt uneaſineſs.

When I firſt returned to England, attentive to my future intereſt, you were ſo good as to give me hopes of a ſeat in parliament. This ſeat, it was ſuppoſed, would be an expence of fifteen hundred pounds. This deſign flattered my vanity, as it might enable me to ſhine in ſo auguſt an aſſembly. It flattered a nobler paſſion: I promiſed myſelf, that by the means of this ſeat I might be one day the inſtrument of ſome good to my country. But I ſoon perceived how little a mere virtuous inclination, unaſſiſted by talents, could contribute towards that great end; and a very ſhort examination diſcovered to me, that thoſe talents had not fallen to my lot. Do not, dear Sir, impute this declaration to a falſe modeſty, the meaneſt ſpecies of pride. Whatever elſe I may be ignorant of, I think I know myſelf, and ſhall always endeavour to mention

my

my good qualities without vanity, and my defects without repugnance. I ſhall ſay nothing of the moſt intimate acquaintance with his country and his language, ſo abſolutely neceſſary to any ſenator. Since they may be acquired, to alledge my deficiency in them would ſeem only the plea of lazineſs. But I ſhall ſay with great truth, that I never poſſeſſed that gift of ſpeech, the firſt requiſite of an orator, which uſe and labour may improve, but which nature alone can beſtow. That my temper, quiet, retired, ſomewhat reſerved, could neither acquire popularity, bear up againſt oppoſition, nor mix with eaſe in the crowds of public life. That even my genius (if you will allow me any) is better qualified for the deliberate compoſitions of the cloſet, than for the extemporary diſcourſes of the parliament. An unexpected objection would diſconcert me; and as I am incapable of explaining to others what I do not thoroughly underſtand myſelf, I ſhould be meditating while I ought to be anſwering. I even want neceſſary prejudices of party, and of nation. In popular aſſemblies, it is often neceſſary to inſpire them; and never orator inſpired well a paſſion which he did not feel himſelf. Suppoſe me even miſtaken in my own character; to ſet out with the repugnance ſuch an opinion muſt produce, offers but an indifferent proſpect. But I hear you ſay, it is not neceſſary that every man ſhould enter into parliament with ſuch exalted hopes. It is to acquire a title the moſt glorious of any in a free country, and to employ the weight and conſideration it gives in the ſervice of one's friends. Such motives, though not glorious, yet are not diſhonourable; and if we had a borough at our command, if you could bring me in without any great expence, or if our fortune enabled us to deſpiſe that expence, then indeed I ſhould think them of the greateſt ſtrength; but with our private fortune, is it worth while to purchaſe at ſo high a rate a title, honourable in itſelf, but which I muſt ſhare with every fellow that can lay out fifteen hundred pounds? Beſides, dear Sir, a merchandize is of little value to the owner when he is reſolved not to ſell it.

I ſhould affront your penetration, did I not ſuppoſe you now ſee the drift of this letter. It is to appropriate to another uſe the ſum which you deſtined to bring me into parliament; to employ it, not in making me great, but in rendering me happy. I have often heard you ſay yourſelf, that the allowance you had been ſo indulgent as to grant me, though very liberal in regard to your eſtate, was yet but ſmall, when compared with the almoſt neceſſary extravagancies of the age. I have indeed found it ſo, notwithſtanding a good deal of œconomy, and an exemption from many of the common expences of youth. This, dear Sir, would be a way of ſupplying thoſe deficiences, without any additional expence to you. But I forbear. If you think my propoſals reaſonable, you want no intreaties to engage you to comply with them; if otherwiſe, all will be without effect.

All that I am afraid of, dear Sir, is, that I ſhould ſeem not ſo much aſking a favour, as this really is, as exacting a debt. After all I can ſay, you will ſtill remain the beſt judge of my good, and your own circumſtances. Perhaps, like moſt landed gentlemen, an addition to my annuity would ſuit you better than a ſum of money given at once; perhaps the ſum itſelf may be too conſiderable. Whatever you ſhall think proper to beſtow upon me, or in whatever manner, will be received with equal gratitude.

I intended to ſtop here, but as I abhor the leaſt appearance of art, I think it will be better to lay open my whole ſcheme at once. The unhappy war which now deſolates Europe will oblige me to defer ſeeing France till a peace. But that reaſon can have no influence upon Italy, a country which any ſcholar muſt long to ſee: ſhould you grant my requeſt, and not diſapprove of my manner of employing your bounty, I would

would leave England this autumn, and paſs the winter at Lauſanne with M. de Voltaire and my old friends. The armies no longer obſtruct my paſſage, and it muſt be indifferent to you whether I am at Lauſanne or at London during the winter, ſince I ſhall not be at Beriton. In the ſpring I would croſs the Alps; and, after ſome ſtay in Italy, as the war muſt then be terminated, return home through France, to live happily with you and my dear mother. I am now two-and-twenty: a tour muſt take up a conſiderable time; and though I believe you have no thoughts of ſettling me ſoon (and I am ſure I have not), yet ſo many things may intervene, that the man who does not travel early runs a great riſk of not travelling at all. But this part of my ſcheme, as well as the whole, I ſubmit entirely to you.

Permit me, dear Sir, to add, that I do not know whether the complete compliance with my wiſhes could increaſe my love and gratitude; but that I am very ſure, no refuſal could diminiſh thoſe ſentiments with which I ſhall always remain, dear Sir,

Your moſt dutiful and obedient
Son and Servant,
E. Gibbon, Jun.

Mr Gibbon to Lord ——

I do not merely congratulate your Lordſhip's promotion to an office which your abilities have long deſerved. My ſatisfaction does not ariſe from an aſſurance of the wiſdom and vigour which adminiſtration will derive from the ſupport of ſo reſpectable an ally. But as a friend to government in general, I moſt ſincerely rejoice that you are now armed in the common cauſe againſt the moſt dangerous fanatics that have ever invaded the peace of Europe; againſt the new barbarians, who labour to confound the order and happineſs of ſociety; and who, in the opinion of thinking men, are not leſs the enemies of ſubjects than of kings. The hopes of the wiſe and good are now fixed on the ſucceſs of England; and I am perſuaded, that my perſonal attachment to your Lordſhip will be amply gratified by the important ſhare which your counſels will aſſume in that ſucceſs. I could wiſh that ſome of your former aſſociates poſſeſſed ſufficient ſtrength of mind to extricate themſelves from the toils of prejudice and party; but I grieve that a man, whom it is impoſſible for me not to love and admire, ſhould refuſe to obey the voice of his country; and I begin to fear, that the powerful genius of Mr * * *, inſtead of being uſeful, will be adverſe to the public ſervice. At this momentous criſis we ſhould enliſt our whole force of virtue, ability, and ſpirit; and without any view to his private advantage, I could wiſh that * * * * * * might be properly ſtationed in ſome part of the line.

Mr Neckar, in whoſe houſe I am now reſiding on a viſit of ſome days, wiſhes me to expreſs the ſentiments of eſteem and conſideration which he entertains for your Lordſhip's character. As a friend to the intereſt of mankind, he is warmly attached to the welfare of Great Britain, which he has long revered as the firſt, and perhaps as the laſt aſylum of general liberty. His late eloquent work, *Du Pouvoir Executif*, which your Lordſhip has aſſuredly read, is a valuable teſtimony of his eſteem for our conſtitution; and the teſtimony of a ſagacious and impartial ſtranger may have taught ſome of our countrymen to value the political bleſſings which they have been tempted to deſpiſe.

I cheriſh a lively hope of being in England, and of paying my reſpects to your Lordſhip before the end of the ſummer; but the events of the year are ſo uncertain, and the ſea and land are encompaſſed with ſo many difficulties and dangers, that I am doubtful whether it will be practicable for me to execute my purpoſe. I am, my Lord, moſt reſpectfully, and your Lordſhip will permit me to add, moſt affectionately, your moſt faithful humble ſervant.

BREWING GOOD MALT LIQUOR.

Specification of the Patent granted to Mr John Long, of Longville, in the County of Dublin, Ireland, merchant; for his invention of an entire new method, in all the eſſential parts, of brewing good Malt-Liquor, without any Addition to the uſual quantity of malt or hops. Dated June 4. 1790.

TO all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, &c. Now know ye that, in compliance with the ſaid proviſo, I the ſaid John Long do hereby declare, that my ſaid invention is deſcribed in manner following; that is to ſay, for the better extracting from malt, near a maſh tun, place a ſhallow copper or other veſſel, that will readily heat; the curb of which to be on a level with the tun, and to contain from two to ſix hogſheads, according to the dimenſion of the tun, more or leſs; and, at the lower end of the copper, have a cock from 2 to 5 inches diameter, more or leſs, to conduct the heated liquor from the copper, into a tube which paſſes down the external part of the tun, and enters it through an aperture about 6 inches from the bottom; then forming two revolutions, more or leſs, through the body of the tun, and communicating its heat to the wort, as it paſſes through the tube; and then, at a convenient diſtance from the place it firſt entered, it runs from the tun into a ciſtern or tub, ſituate as near as convenient to the copper or heating veſſel. In the tub or ciſtern is to be placed a pump, for the purpoſe of conveying the cooler liquor back to the copper or heating veſſel again; there to receive the heat of 208 degrees, more or leſs, (which it will require after the firſt hour) and then convey it through the maſhing tun as before, and in the ſame manner, as long as the working brewer or diſtiller may think neceſſary, to raiſe the maſhing-tun to any degree of heat required. By adhering to the foregoing proceſs, the firſt liquor may, with the greateſt ſafety, be let upon the malt from twenty to thirty degrees lower than the preſent practice; by which means, it operates with gentleneſs, opens and expands the malt and raw corn, and prepares it for the reception of ſharper or warmer liquor, ſo as to extract the whole of the ſaccharine quality from the malt and raw corn. By the foregoing method, the maſhing-tun, inſtead of loſing its firſt heat, (which it does by the preſent practice) continues to increaſe in heat every moment, by conveying the heated liquor through the tube into the tun; by which means, at the end of two hours, the working brewer or diſtiller can have the tun brought to any degree of heat he ſhall think beſt ſuited to the different qualities of the malt or raw corn. Perſons who would wiſh to ſave expence, may heat their maſhing-tun at the ſide or bottom, by a large piece of metallic ſubſtance made fire-proof, and fixed therein; which, in ſome degree, will anſwer the end propoſed, but with great trouble and delay.

Secondly. To prevent the wort from receiving a diſagreeable flavour while in the under back, a tube muſt be placed at the cock of the maſhing-tun, to receive the wort as it comes off, and convey it to a great ciſtern or refrigeratory, which is ſupplied with a ſtream of water. The wort, paſſing through that medium in a ſpiral tube, ſoon loſes that heat which ſo often proves prejudicial to the brewer and diſtiller in warm weather: then paſs it from the tube into a veſſel in which pumps are placed, to return the worts into the copper for the purpoſe of boiling off. All veſſels for receiving the cold wort muſt be placed lower than the ſource whence the wort comes.

Thirdly. As the great object of long boiling the wort is remedied, by my invention of taking the extract from the hops in a ſeparate manner from the worts, I boil my worts no longer than from 15 to 20 minutes; and, by purſuing that method, I ſave much time and fuel, and regulate my lengths accordingly.

Fourthly. I ſteep my hops, the preceding day to which they are to be uſed, in a copper or other veſſel, with as much fluid, blood warm, as will cover the hops, where it is to remain over a ſlow fire at leaſt 14 hours, cloſe covered; the copper at the tenth hour not to be of a greater heat than 175 degrees, continuing ſlow until the laſt hour. Then I bring the copper gradually to a ſimmer or ſlow boil, in which ſtate I let it remain about 10 minutes, and then run off the fluid; and this I do at the ſame time the firſt wort is boiled off, that they may both paſs together through the refrigeratory into the fermentation or working tun. After the foregoing operation, I cover the hops again with other liquor, and bring the copper to boil as ſoon as convenient, and let it remain in that ſtate a conſiderable time, until the ſecond worts are boiled off. Then I paſs the hop-fluid with the wort, the ſame as in the firſt inſtance; and, if there is a third wort, I boil my hops a third time, with ſmall worts, and paſs it off as before; by which means, I gradually obtain the whole of the eſſential oil and pleaſing bitter from the hops, which is effectually preſerved in the beer.

Fifthly. To cool worts. When the wort is boiled off, it is conducted from the cock of the copper or boiler, into a tube of a proper dimenſion, which paſſes the wort from the cock to the large ciſtern or refrigeratory, and there performs ſeveral revolutions, in a ſpiral manner, through the ſame tube; which is immerſed in a conſtant ſupply of cold water, where it loſes the greateſt part of its heat in a ſhort time, and thence continues a ſtraight courſe, through the tube, a little elevated and of a ſuitable length, placed in brick work, until it meets a ſmall refrigeratory ſupplied with colder water, from a reſervoir made for that purpoſe at the head of the works; whence a continual ſtream runs on the ſurface of the tube down to the great refrigeratory, cooling the wort as it paſſes, in order to enable the working-brewer or diſtiller to ſend into the backs or working-tuns, at whatever degree of heat he ſhall think proper. There is no difference between brewer and diſtiller in this proceſs, but that the diſtiller immediately paſſes the ſtrong wort from the maſhing-tun to the back, through the ſame machinery above inſerted, and the tubes may be made of lead, or any other metallic ſubſtance.

Sixthly. To enable me to brew in the warm ſummer months, I ſink my backs or working-tuns at leaſt to a level with the ground, but if deeper the better, and cover them cloſely by an arch made of bricks, or other materials, that will totally exclude the atmoſpheric air from them. I place them as near as poſſible to a ſpring or ſand-drain, as their depth will naturally draw the water thence, which muſt be ſo contrived as to paſs or flow round the backs or tuns. I then introduce a large tube, which paſſes through the tuns, and keeps the wort ſeveral degrees lower than can poſſibly be done by the preſent practice; by which means, I can produce a complete fermentation, even in the dog-days.

Seventhly. In cold or froſty weather, if the tun and backs ſhould loſe the firſt heat, intended to carry it thro' the proceſs by the foregoing method, you may convey a ſupply of warm or boiling water by the tube, which paſſes through the body of the backs or tun, communicating its heat, which raiſes to any degree the working-brewer ſhall think proper; by purſuing this method, in the coldeſt ſeaſon, I never want a fermention. In witneſs whereof, &c.

ON ROMANCES AND NOVELS, AND THE PROPER EMPLOYMENT OF THE TIME OF THE FAIR SEX.

EXTRACTED FROM GISBORNE'S DUTIES OF THE FEMALE SEX.

TO every woman, whether ſingle or married, the habit of regularly allotting to improving books a portion of each day, and, as far as may be practicable, at

at ſtated hours, cannot be too ſtrongly recommended. I uſe the term *improving* in a large ſenſe; as comprehending whatever writings may contribute to her virtue, her uſefulneſs, and her innocent ſatisfaction, to her happineſs in this world and in the next. She who believes that ſhe is to ſurvive in another ſtate of being through eternity, and is duly impreſſed by the awful conviction, will not be ſeduced from the habitual ſtudy of the Holy Scriptures, and of other works calculated to imprint on her heart the comparatively ſmall importance of the pains and pleaſures of this period of exiſtence; and to fill her with that knowledge, and inſpire her with thoſe views and diſpoſitions, which may enable her to rejoice in the contemplation of futurity. With the time allotted to the regular peruſal of the word of God, and of performances which enforce and illuſtrate the rules of Chriſtian duty, no other kind of reading ought to interfere. At other parts of the day, let hiſtory, biography, poetry, or ſome of the various branches of elegant and profitable knowledge, pay their tribute of inſtruction and amuſement. But let her ſtudies be confined within the ſtricteſt limits of purity. Let whatever ſhe peruſes, in her moſt private hours, be ſuch as ſhe needs not to be aſhamed of reading aloud to thoſe whoſe good opinion ſhe is moſt anxious to deſerve. Let her remember, that there is an all-ſeeing eye, which is ever fixed upon her, even in her cloſeſt retirement.

There is one ſpecies of writings which obtains, from a conſiderable proportion of the female ſex, a reception much more favourable than is accorded to other kinds of compoſition more worthy of encouragement. It is ſcarcely neceſſary to add the name of romances. Works of this nature not unfrequently deſerve the praiſe of ingenuity of plan and contrivance, of accurate and well-ſupported diſcrimination of character, and of force and elegance of language. Some have profeſſedly been compoſed with a deſign to favour the intereſts of morality. And among thoſe which are deemed to have on the whole a moral tendency, a very few perhaps might be ſelected which are not liable to the diſgraceful charge of being contaminated occaſionally by incidents and paſſages unfit to be preſented to the reader; a charge ſo very generally to be alledged with juſtice, that even of the novels which poſſeſs great and eſtabliſhed reputation, ſome are totally improper, in conſequence of ſuch ad-mixture, to be peruſed by the eye of delicacy. Poor, indeed, are the ſervices rendered to virtue by a writer, however he may boaſt that the object of his performance is to exhibit the vicious as infamous and unhappy, who, in tracing the progreſs of vice to infamy and unhappineſs, introduces the readers to ſcenes and language adapted to wear away the quick feelings of modeſty, which form at once the ornament and the ſafeguard of innocence; and like the bloom upon a plumb, if once effaced, commonly diſappear for ever. To indulge in a practice of reading romances, is, in ſeveral other particulars, liable to produce miſchievous effects. Such compoſitions are, to moſt perſons, extremely engaging. That ſtory muſt be uncommonly barren, or wretchedly told, of which, after having heard the beginning, we do not deſire to hear the end. To the pleaſure of learning the ultimate fortunes of the heroes and heroines of the tale, the novel commonly adds, in a greater or in a leſs degree, that which ariſes from animated deſcription, from lively dialogue, or from intereſting ſentiment. Hence the peruſal of one romance leads, with much more frequency than is the caſe with reſpect to works of other kinds, to the ſpeedy peruſal of another. Thus a habit is formed, a habit at firſt, perhaps, of limited indulgence, but a habit that is continually found more formidable and more encroaching. The appetite becomes too keen to be denied; and, in proportion as it is more urgent, grows leſs nice and

ſelect in its fare. What would formerly have given offence, now gives none. The palate is vitiated or made dull. The produce of the book-club, and the contents of the circulating library, are devoured with indiſcriminate and inſatiable avidity. Hence the mind is ſecretly corrupted. Let it be obſerved, too, that in exact correſpondence with the increaſe of a paſſion for reading novels, an averſion to reading of a more improving nature will gather ſtrength. There is yet another conſequence too important to be overlooked. The cataſtrophe and the incidents of romances commonly turn on the viciſſitudes and effects of a paſſion the moſt powerful of all thoſe which agitate the human heart. Hence ſome of them frequently create a ſuſceptibility of impreſſion and a premature warmth of tender emotions, which, not to ſpeak of other poſſible effects, have been known to betray young women into a ſudden attachment to perſons unworthy of their affection, and thus to hurry them into marriages terminating in unhappineſs.

In addition to the regular habit of uſeful reading, the cuſtom of committing to the memory ſelect and ample portions of poetic compoſitions, not for the purpoſe of oſtentatiouſly quoting them in mixed company, but for the ſake of private improvement, deſerves, in conſequence of its beneficial tendency, to be mentioned with a very high degree of praiſe. The mind is thus ſtored with a laſting treaſure of ſentiments and ideas, combined by writers of tranſcendent genius and vigorous imagination, clothed in appropriate, nervous, and glowing language, and impreſſed by the powers of cadence and harmony. Let the poetry, however, be well choſen. Let it be ſuch as elevates the heart with the ardour of devotion, adds energy and grace to precepts of morality, kindles benevolence by pathetic narrative and reflection, enters with natural and lively deſcription into the varieties of character, or preſents vivid pictures of what is grand or beautiful in the ſcenery of nature. Such are in general the works of Milton, of Thomſon, of Gray, of Maſon, and of Cowper. It is thus that the beauty and grandeur of nature will be contemplated with new pleaſure. It is thus that taſte will be called forth, exerciſed, and corrected. It is thus that judgment will be ſtrengthened, virtuous emotions cheriſhed, piety animated and exalted. At all times and under every circumſtance, the heart penetrated with religion, will delight itſelf in the recollection of paſſages, which diſplay the perfections of that Being on whom it truſts, and the glorious hopes to which it aſpires. When affliction weighs down the ſpirits, or ſickneſs the ſtrength, it is then that their cheering influence will be doubly felt. When old age, diſabling the ſufferer from the frequent uſe of books, obliges the mind to turn inward upon itſelf; the memory, long retentive, even in its decay, of the acquiſitions which it had attained and valued in its early vigour, ſtill ſuggeſts the lines which have again and again diffuſed rapture through the boſom of health, and are yet capable of overſpreading the hours of decrepitude and the couch of pain with conſolation.

But it is not from books alone that a conſiderate young woman is to ſeek her gratifications. The diſcharge of relative duties, and the exerciſe of benevolence, form additional ſources of activity and enjoyment. To give delight in the affectionate intercourſe of domeſtic ſociety; to relieve a parent in the ſuperintendance of family affairs; to ſmooth the bed of ſickneſs, and cheer the decline of age; to examine into the wants and diſtreſſes of the female inhabitants of the neighbourhood; to promote uſeful inſtitutions for the comfort of mothers, and for the inſtruction of children; and to give to thoſe inſtitutions that degree of attention, which, without requiring either much time or much perſonal trouble, will facilitate their eſtabliſhment and extend their uſefulneſs: theſe are employments in the preciſe line of female duty; em-

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ployments which diffuſe genuine and laſting conſolation among thoſe whom they are deſigned to benefit, and never fail to improve the heart of her who is engaged them.

In pointing out what ought to be done, let juſtice be rendered to what has been done. In the diſcharge of the domeſtic offices of kindneſs, and in the exerciſe of charitable and friendly regard to the neighbouring poor, women in general are exemplary. In the latter branch of Chriſtian virtue, an acceſſion of energy has been witneſſed within a few years. Many ladies have ſhewn, and ſtill continue to ſhew, their earneſt ſolicitude for the welfare of the wretched and the ignorant, by ſpontaneouſly eſtabliſhing ſchools of induſtry and of religious inſtruction; and with a ſtill more beneficial warmth of benevolence, have taken the regular inſpection of them upon themſelves. May they ſtedfaſtly perſevere, and be imitated by numbers!

Among the employments of time, which, though regarded with due attention by many young women, are more or leſs neglected by a conſiderable number, moderate exerciſe in the open air claims to be noticed. Sedentary confinement in hot apartments on the one hand, and public diverſions frequented, on the other, in buildings ſtill more crowded and ſtifling, are often permitted ſo to occupy the time, as by degrees even to wear away the reliſh for the freſhneſs of a pure atmoſphere, for the beauties and amuſements of the garden, and for thoſe "rural ſights and rural ſounds," which delight the mind uncorrupted by idleneſs, folly, or vice. Enfeebled health, a capricious temper, low and irritable ſpirits, and the loſs of many pure and continually recurring enjoyments, are among the conſequences of ſuch miſconduct.

But though books obtain their reaſonable propoſtion of the day, though health has been conſulted, the demands of duty fulfilled, and the dictates of benevolence obeyed, there will yet be hours remaining unoccupied; hours for which no ſpecific employment has yet been provided. For ſuch hours it is not the intention of theſe pages to preſcribe any ſpecific employment. What if ſome ſpace be aſſigned to the uſeful and elegant arts of female induſtry? But is induſtry to poſſeſs them all? Let the innocent amuſements which home furniſhes claim their ſhare. It is a claim which ſhall cheerfully be allowed. Do amuſements abroad offer their pretenſions? Neither ſhall they, on proper occaſions, be unheard. A well regulated life will never know a vacuum ſufficient to require an immoderate ſhare of public amuſements to fill it.

ON THE HAPPINESS OF YOUTH.

A SUBJECT upon which the poets of all ages have delighted to expatiate, is the happineſs of youth.

This is a topic which has uſually been handled by perſons advanced in life. I do not recollect that it has been ſelected as a theme for deſcription by the young themſelves.

It is eaſy to perceive why the opinion upon which it proceeds, has been ſo generally entertained.

The appearance of young perſons is eſſentially gratifying to the eye. Their countenances are uſually ſmooth; unmarked with wrinkles, unfurrowed by time. Their eye is ſprightly and roving. Their limbs elaſtic and active. Their temper kind, and eaſy of attachment. They are frank and inartificial; and their frankneſs ſhows itſelf in their very voice. Their gaiety is noiſy and obtruſive. Their ſpirits are inexhauſtible; and their ſorrows and their cares are ſpeedily diſmiſſed.

Such is frequently the appearance of youth. Are they happy? Probably not.

A reaſonable man will entertain a ſuſpicion of that eulogium of a condition, which is always made by perſons at a diſtance from it, never by the perſon himſelf.

I never was told, when a boy, of the ſuperior felicity of youth, but my heart revolted from the aſſertion. Give me at leaſt to be a man!

Children, it is ſaid, are free from the cares of the world. Are they without their cares? Of all cares thoſe that bring with them the greateſt conſolation, are the cares of independence.

There is no more certain ſource of exultation, than the conſciouſneſs that I am of ſome importance in the world. A child uſually feels that he is nobody. Parents, in the abundance of their providence, take good care to adminiſter to them the bitter recollection. How ſuddenly does a child riſe to an enviable degree of happineſs, who feels that he has the honour to be truſted and conſulted by his ſuperiors?

But of all the ſources of unhappineſs to a young perſon, the greateſt is a ſenſe of ſlavery. How grievous the inſult, or how contemptible the ignorance, that tells a child that youth is the true ſeaſon of felicity, when he feels himſelf checked, controuled, and tyranniſed over in a thouſand ways? I am rebuked, and my heart is ready to burſt with indignation. A conſciouſneſs of the power aſſumed over me, and of the unſparing manner in which it is uſed, is intolerable. There is no moment free from the danger of harſh and dictatorial interruption; the periods, when my thoughtleſs heart began to loſe the ſenſe of its dependence, ſeem of all others moſt expoſed to it. There is no equality, no reaſoning, between me and my taſk-maſter. If I attempt it, it is conſidered as mutiny. If it be ſeemingly conceded, it is only the more cutting mockery. He is always in the right; right and power in theſe trials are found to be inſeparable companions. I deſpiſe myſelf for having forgotten my miſery, and ſuffered my heart to be deluded into a tranſitory joy. Dearly indeed, by twenty years of bondage, do I purchaſe the ſcanty portion of liberty, which the government of my country happens to concede to its adult ſubjects!

The condition of a negro-ſlave in the Weſt Indies, is in many reſpects preferable to that of the youthful ſon of a free-born European. The ſlave is purchaſed upon a view of mercantile ſpeculation; and, when he has finiſhed his daily portion of labour, his maſter concerns himſelf no further about him. But the watchful care of the parent is endleſs. The youth is never free from the danger of its grating interference.

If he be treated with particular indulgence, and made what is called a ſpoiled child, this ſerves in ſome reſpects to aggravate the miſery of occaſional controul. Deluded with the phantom of independence, he feels with double bitterneſs, that he is only bound in fetters of gold.

Pain is always more vividly remembered than pleaſure, and conſtitutes ſomething more ſubſtantial in my recollections, when I come to caſt up the ſum of my life.

But not only are the pains of youth more frequent and galling, their pleaſures alſo are comparatively ſlight and worthleſs. The greateſt pleaſures of which the human mind is ſuſceptible, are the pleaſures of conſciouſneſs and ſympathy. Youth knows nothing of the delights of a refined taſte; the ſofteſt ſcenes of nature and art, are but lines and angles to him. He rarely experiences either ſelf-complacence or ſelf-approbation. His friendſhips have for the moſt part no ardour, and are the mere ſhadows and mimicry of friendſhip. His pleaſures are like the friſking and frolic of a calf.

Theſe pleaſures, however, which have ſo often been the ſubject of lying exaggeration, deſerve to be ſtated with ſimplicity and truth. The organs of ſenſe are probably in a ſtate of the greateſt ſenſibility in an early period of life. Many of their perceptions are heightened, at years of maturity, by means of the aſſociation of ideas, and of the manner in which ideas of ſenſe and ideas of intellect are melted into a common maſs. But the ſimple pleaſures of ſenſe,

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that is, as many of them as are within the reach of youth, are at that age moſt exquiſitely felt. This is particularly obvious in the pleaſures of the palate. The caſe is the ſame with ſimple ſounds, light, colours, and every thing that agreeably impreſſes the organs of ſight.

Another circumſtance conducive to the pleaſures of youth, is the pliability and variableneſs of their minds. In the caſe of the adult, circumſtances make a durable impreſſion. The incidents that happen in the morning, modify my temper through the whole courſe of the evening. Grief does not eaſily yield its place to joy. If I have ſuffered to-day from the influence of unjuſt controul, my temper becomes embittered. I ſit down in thoughtful ſilence, and abhor to be amuſed. What has once ſtrongly ſeized the affections either of exultation or ſorrow, does not eaſily looſen its graſp, but pertinaciouſly retains its ſeat upon my heart.

In young perſons it is otherwiſe. Theirs is the tear, in many inſtances at leaſt, "forgot as ſoon as ſhed *." Their minds are like a ſheet of white paper, which takes any impreſſion that it is propoſed to make upon it. Their pleaſures therefore are, to a great degree, pure and unadulterated. This is a circumſtance conſiderably enviable.

The drawbacks to which it is ſubject are, *firſt*, that their pleaſures are ſuperficial and worthleſs. They ſcarcely ever ſwell and elevate the mind. *Secondly*, They are pleaſures which cannot, to a child of any ſagacity, when reflected upon and ſummed together conſtitute happineſs. He ſees that he was pleaſed, only becauſe he was ſeduced to forget himſelf. When his thoughts return home, he is pleaſed no longer. He is perhaps indignant againſt himſelf for having ſuffered ſo groſs a deluſion. He abhors the ſlavery that conſtitutes his lot, and loaths the nothingneſs of his condition.

Thoſe perſons have made a ſatire of life, but a ſatire impotent and nugatory, who have repreſented youth as the proper ſeaſon of joy. Though the world is a ſcene full of mixture and alloy, it is not yet ſo completely an abortion as this ſentiment would repreſent it. If you aſk men in general, whether they regard life as a bleſſing, they will perhaps heſitate: but they will recollect ſome feelings of exultation, ſome moments in which they felt with internal pride what it was to exiſt, and many of them will hereby be induced to pronounce in favour of life. But who can ſuppoſe himſelf a child, and look with exultation upon that ſpecies of exiſtence? The principal ſources of manly pleaſure probably are, the feeling that we alſo are of ſome importance and account, the conſcious power of conforming our actions to the dictates of our own underſtanding, an approving ſenſe of the rectitude of our own determinations, and an affectionate and heroical ſympathy in the welfare of others. To every one of theſe young perſons are almoſt uniformly ſtrangers.

From Godwin's Inquirer.

* Gray.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE MANNERS AND CHARACTERS OF THE TURKS.

WITH the origin of the Turks you are already well acquainted; and it would be ſuperfluous, while I am addreſſing myſelf to you, to enumerate the various cauſes which combined to render them not only a reſpectable, but a formidable nation.—But that vigour and perſevering activity which, at the beginning of their hiſtory, ſhone forth ſo conſpicuouſly, and which, at one time, were tearing up every obſtruction which checked the progreſs of their arms, have, long ſince, totally diſappeared.—At preſent, they are an enervated, a ſuperſtitious, an ignorant and a ſluggiſh people; the declared enemy of the arts and ſciences; and the firm oppoſer of every uſeful inſtitution.—

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Too ſtupid to comprehend, or too proud to learn, or too infatuated to be convinced, although they are ſurrounded on almoſt every ſide by civilized and enlightened nations, their attachment to opinions which are founded in folly, and upheld by prejudice, does not diminiſh.

When we conſider what a long period of time has elapſed, ſince the light of reaſon firſt began to diſpel the thick cloud of ignorance which darkened the face of Europe, and, by degrees, to rouſe, to inform, to refine, and to illumine the underſtanding of man, we are aſtoniſhed that this people ſhould have remained ſtationary, and, in ſpite of the influence of example, ſhould ſtill be guided by an unſhaken adherence to their former notions and errors.

While we are making the remark, we feel inclined to inveſtigate the cauſe whence ſuch a blind, deep-rooted veneration originates.—Is it occaſioned by the natural diſpoſition of the people? Surely not.—Does it then ariſe from the vices of a government, which is peculiarly framed to deaden the faculties of the mind, and to eradicate the feelings of the heart? Much may, no doubt, be attributed to its influence; yet that wonderful degree of mental apathy and bodily indolence, which they have gradually allowed to overwhelm them, appears to me to be principally derived from a ſtill more potent ſource. It is the ridiculous doctrines of their religion (engrafted in a moment of enthuſiaſm, and cultivated and ſtrengthened by the impoſing arts of ſucceeding ages) which, though firſt uſed as an inſtrument to excite, have been ſince employed as an engine to cruſh the reſtleſs propenſity of man.

The firm belief of predeſtination, which is a principal article of faith, and one of the indiſpenſable duties of a Muſſulman, is, perhaps, the moſt powerful political machine, which ſtupidity ever ſubmitted to, or craft ever deviſed. Whether obedience is to be inſured, or ſedition promoted, it is equally calculated to impoſe on the credulity of the multitude; and to the prevalence of this abſurd tenet, many of the revolutions, which have happened at Conſtantinople, may be traced.

A Turk regards every occurrence of his life with the ſame torpid indifference; and, being fully perſuaded, that no exertion or prudence can prolong his happineſs, or avert his deſtruction, it very frequently happens, that neither the proſpect of ſecurity, nor the approach of danger, can animate his perceptions, or awaken him from his lethargy.—Grave and uncommunicative, rather from habit than from nature, as if the pleaſures of ſociety were totally eſtranged from his breaſt, he trifles away his life in the liſtleſneſs of indolence and inactivity; and, as if entirely ſeparated from the concerns of the world, and unintereſted in the welfare of his ſpecies, he ſcarcely fulfils one duty which can render him ſerviceable to his fellow-creatures.—If he reads the Koran a ſpecified number of times; prays at ſtated hours, either at home or at the moſque, five times a day; and conforms to a few of the poſitive ordinances of his prophet; he imagines that he has diſcharged every thing which is either requiſite or important, and that, as a recompenſe for ſuch exact and ſcrupulous obedience, he has ſecured, in a future ſtate, the endleſs and voluptuous enjoyments of his ideal paradiſe.

Superſtition, which is the mother of the ſtrangeſt abſurdities and contradictions, notwithſtanding the fataliſm of the Turks, diſpoſes them to celebrate eclipſes with extraordinary ſolemnity.—If one happens to occur during the night, they are rouſed from their ſlumbers by the cries of the Muezzins; and, on hearing the ſummons, they inſtantly riſe; repair to their moſques; and, by vows and ſupplications, endeavour to avert the menaces of ſuch an alarming omen. How eaſily might theſe ſtupid fears be removed by a little knowledge in aſtronomy! But ſuperſtition and ignorance muſt ever go hand in hand.

Their

Their religion is supported at an immense expence.—Its ministers, of whom the mufti is the head, are innumerable; and the revenues of some of the royal mosques amount to the almost incredible sum of 60,000l. sterling. The mufti is appointed by the grand seignor. He is sovereign pontiff, expounder of the law of Mahomet, and supreme director of all religious concerns.—He is regarded as the oracle of sanctity and wisdom; and having an extensive authority, both over the actions and consciences of men, his office is one of the most dignified and lucrative in the empire.

The Turks are very proud, which is one great cause of their gravity and their taciturnity. Laughter and familiar conversation are, in their ideas, derogatory from dignity. They affect to hold, in thorough contempt, the Greeks, the Jews, the Armenians, and the Franks, whom they abuse in the streets, calling them Infidels and Christian dogs.—The Greeks are oppressed by them in numberless ways; and as for the poor Jews, they are the objects of such complete obloquy and scorn, that they are buffeted, and plucked by their beards, wherever they are met.—In some few respects, however, the Turks are well-meaning, hospitable and charitable.—The bestowing of alms is one of the principal duties of their religion, and there are various institutions, in different parts of the empire, for the relief of poor Muffulmans; for the erection and maintenance of hans or inns for the accommodation of indigent travellers; and for enabling the needy to perform their pilgrimage to Mecca, Medina, and Jerusalem, which pious expedition every believer in the faith of Mahomet is bound to undertake, at least once in the course of his life *.

They are also very careful of their domestic animals. Of their horses they are passionately fond; and such is their respect for dogs, that at Constantinople there is a public charity for their support.

Their seminaries, for the instruction and enlargement of the human understanding, are not very numerous. They would ill accord with the principles of a government, which can only last in proportion as ignorance prevails. Yet there are, both at Constantinople and Brusa, royal colleges, where the students are instructed in Arabic and the knowledge of the Koran. This is all the scholars are permitted to learn, and all the masters have the wisdom to teach.

Friday, among the Turks, is more respected than any other day in the week, because they believe it was on that day Mahomet fled from Mecca to Medina.

In their persons, independent of their dress, they are cleanly, their religion enjoining frequent ablutions; and, for the convenience of the public, fountains are erected on all the principal roads of the empire.—These ablutions are, indeed, so often repeated, that the punctual observance of them must be very troublesome, and, in many instances, highly unnecessary and ridiculous; yet the Turks, in this respect, are very conscientious.—But while they are so exact and pertinacious, in attending to the outward forms and ceremonies of their religion, its essence and spirit are, in most cases, neglected; and while they rigidly observe what they might with innocence omit, they openly violate what it is criminal to disobey.—Unfortunately for the world, this reproach is, I fear, applicable to every other country as well as Turkey; for such is the folly and fallibility, or the perverseness and obduracy of human nature, that the most sacred obligations are very frequently, either openly infringed, or artfully evaded, when they

* The pilgrims for Mecca set out from Constantinople in a caravan in the month of May, and repair to Damascus, where they join the other pilgrims from Natolia and Asia. Afterward they unite with those that come from Persia, and from Egypt, and other parts of the Ottoman empire. The whole number commonly amounts to 60,000 pilgrims.

are repugnant to our ideas of happineſs, or inconſiſtent with our views of pleaſure, convenience or profit.

The Turks are very fond of cheſs, which is a game that correſponds with the gravity of their tempers. An anecdote was not long ſince related to me, which proves at once their partiality for this amuſement, and their indifference about matters of much higher concern. —An Aga had incurred the diſpleaſure of his ſovereign, and the warrant for his execution arrived, while he was engaged at cheſs. The game was nearly over, and he begged the officers, who were the meſſengers of his fate, to delay the ſentence for a few minutes, that he might have the ſatisfaction of beating his adverſary. His requeſt was granted; and, when the game was finiſhed, he thanked them for their civility and condeſcenſion; kiſſed the order which deprived him of life; and ſubmitted, with the greateſt compoſure, to the ſtroke of the executioner.

With regard to the women, you muſt depend on the accounts of others, as no man, but he to whom they belong, is ever permitted to ſee them.—As, however, I have mentioned them, I ſhall beg leave to add, that my ideas of their happineſs are totally oppoſite to thoſe of a juſtly celebrated female writer *; and, I think, that by a reference to the ſtrongeſt principles of our nature, the force and propriety of my opinion may be eaſily eſtabliſhed.

In a country where a plurality of wives is authoriſed by law, and where one man, in addition to this licenſe, is alſo permitted, without any breach of the morality which he has been taught, to immure in his haram † as many female ſlaves as his purſe can purchaſe, the ſex muſt infallibly be tyrannized over and degraded. It is deprived of its natural rights. It is denied its natural protection. It is forbidden the chaſte enjoyments of reciprocal friendſhip and love. It is robbed of its dignity and its honour, which are its brighteſt attractions. It is compelled to pay obedience to a wretch whom it deſpiſes, and while it deſpiſes, to ſubmit to the gratification of his luſt.—Can any thing be more unjuſt? Can any thing be more horrible?—Are theſe the ſuggeſtions, the dictates of Nature? —No!—They are an abandoned perverſion of her pureſt, her mildeſt, her moſt valuable ſentiments.—They are a ſhameleſs, inſulting tyranny, atchieved by the powerful and ſtrong over the weak and helpleſs: and, whatever is ſo wide, ſo revolting a deviation from thoſe propenſities and principles, which nature has, with her own hand, in diſtinct and indelible characters, written in our hearts, cannot poſſibly be productive of any thing but hatred, diſcontent, and miſery.

* Lady Mary Wortley Montague.

† The Haram is the term given to the apartments in which the women are confined. They are always in a retired part of the premiſes, and are ſurrounded and ſecured by lofty walls. They are ſaid to be, in general fitted up with ſplendour and taſte. Before them are ſpacious areas, which are partly paved with marble, and decorated with fountains, ſhrubberies and parterres of flowers. They have large doors and windows, and are extremely well ventilated. The haram is ſtrictly and vigilantly guarded by eunuchs, and no man, except the maſter, is allowed to enter. Locks and bolts cannot, however, confine the inſtincts of nature, and the women, with the aſſiſtance of the Jews, contrive to carry on many intrigues, particularly at the ſeaſon of the Bairam, when they are often permitted to go to the public baths, and even to walk about the ſtreets.—I have been ſpeaking all along, of the women belonging to the rich; for the higher the quality of the perſon, the cloſer the confinement. The women of ſhopkeepers and people of that deſcription are not watched by eunuchs, and go to the public baths three or four times a week. The maſter of the houſe could not afford the expence of ſuch an attendance, or of baths, at home.

CHARACTERS AND MANNERS OF THE HOUZOUANAS, AN AFRICAN TRIBE.

THE head of the Houzouana, exhibits the principle characteriſtics of that of

of the Hottentot, but is rounder towards the chin. They are alſo not ſo black in complexion; but have the lead colour of the Malays, diſtinguiſhed at the Cape by the name of *louguince*. Their hair, more woolly, is ſo ſhort, that I imagined at firſt their heads to have been ſhaved. The noſe too is ſtill flatter than that of the Hottentots; or, rather, they ſeem altogether deſtitute of a noſe; what they have conſiſting only of two broad noſtrils which project at moſt but five or ſix lines. Accordingly, mine being the only one in the company formed after the European manner, I appeared in their eyes as a being diſfigured by nature. They could not be reconciled to this difference, which they conſidered as a monſtrous deformity; and, during the firſt days of my reſidence among them, I ſaw their eyes continually fixed on my countenance, with an air of aſtoniſhment truly laughable.

From this conformation of the noſe, a Houzouana, when ſeen in profile, is the reverſe of handſome, and conſiderably reſembles an ape. When beheld in front, he preſents, an extraordinary appearance, as half the face ſeems to be forehead. The features, however, are ſo expreſſive, and the eyes ſo large and lively, that, notwithſtanding this ſingularity of look, the countenance is tolerably agreeable.

As the heat of the climate in which he lives renders clothing unneceſſary, he continues during the whole year almoſt entirely naked, having no other covering than a very ſmall jackal ſkin faſtened round his loins by two thongs, the extremities of which hang down to his knees. Hardened by this conſtant habit of nakedneſs, he becomes ſo inſenſible to the variations, of the atmoſphere, that, when he removes from the burning ſands of the level country to the ſnow and hoar-froſt of his mountains, he ſeems indifferent to, and not even to feel the cold.

His hut in no wiſe reſembles that of the Hottentot. It appears as if cut vertically through the middle; ſo that the hut of a Hottentot would make two of thoſe of the Houzouanas.

During their emigrations, they leave them ſtanding, in order that, if any other horde of the ſame nation paſs that way, they may make uſe of them.

When on a journey, they have nothing to repoſe on but a mat, ſuſpended from two ſticks, and placed in an inclined poſition. They often even ſleep on the bare ground. A projecting rock is then ſufficient to ſhelter them; for every thing is ſuited to a people whoſe conſtitutions are proof againſt the ſevereſt fatigue. If, however, they ſtop any where to ſojourn for a while, and find materials proper for conſtructing huts, they then form a kraal; but they abandon it on their departure, as is the caſe with all the huts which they erect.

This cuſtom of labouring for others of their tribe announces a ſocial character and a benevolent diſpoſition. They are, indeed, not only affectionate huſbands and good fathers, but excellent companions. When they inhabit a kraal, there is no ſuch thing among them as private property; whatever they poſſeſs is in common.

If two hordes of the ſame nation meet, the reception is on both ſides friendly; they afford each other mutual protection, and confer reciprocal obligations. In ſhort, they treat one another as brethren, though perhaps they are perfect ſtrangers, and have never ſeen each other before.

From Vaillant's Travels, vol. 2.

SHARPERS AND SWINDLERS.

THE following account is given by Mr Colquhoun of the various claſſes of ſharpers and ſwindlers, in and about London.

There are other inducements (he obſerves) more nearly allied to the occurrences in vulgar life, which render it in a particular degree incumbent on magiſ-

trates to try, at leaſt, whether there is not ſufficient energy in the law to controul the hurtful vices of the higher, as well as the middling, and inferior ranks of the people, ſince the examples of the great and opulent operate ſo powerfully among the phalanx of menial ſervants they employ, and who carry with them into the lower ranks of ſociety that ſpirit of gambling and diſſipation which they have practiſed in the courſe of their ſervitude, producing conſequences of a moſt alarming and miſchievous nature to the general intereſt of the community: for, aided by ſuch examples, conſiderable numbers of perſons attached to purſuits of this kind, become ſwindlers, ſharpers, and cheats, of an inferior claſs, as well as thoſe of ſuperior talents and education, who, from a ſpirit of gambling, or from profligacy, become outcaſts of ſociety, and whoſe various tricks and devices to obtain the means of living in idleneſs, and upon the induſtry and property of others, it may now be neceſſary to explain,

I. "A claſs of ſharpers obtain licences to become pawnbrokers *," and bring diſgrace upon the reputable part of the trade by every ſpecies of fraud which can add to the diſtreſſes of thoſe who are compelled to raiſe money in this way, for which purpoſe there are abundance of opportunities. This claſs of ſwindling pawnbrokers are uniformly receivers of ſtolen goods; and under the cover of their licence do much miſchief to the public, which might be prevented, in a great meaſure, by placing the power of granting licences in the hands of the magiſtrates of the diviſion, upon the footing of public houſes, and rendering it neceſſary for all perſons to obtain a certificate of character before they can obtain ſuch licence, and alſo to enter into recognizance for good behaviour †.

II. "A claſs of ſharpers and ſwindlers alſo obtain licences to be hawkers and pedlars, under the cover of which, every ſpecies of villainy is practiſed upon the country people, as well as upon the unwary in the metropolis, and all the great towns in the kingdom, by fraudulent raffles, where plated goods are exhibited as ſilver, and where the chances are exceedingly againſt the adventurers: by ſelling and uttering baſe money, and frequently falſe Bank notes, which makes one of the moſt profitable branches of their trade;—by dealing in ſmuggled goods, thereby promoting the ſale of articles injurious to the revenue, beſide cheating the ignorant with regard to the value;—by purchaſing ſtolen goods for country ſale, by which diſcoveries are prevented, and facilities afforded to common thieves and ſtationary receivers.

By purchaſing ſtolen horſes in one part of the country and diſpoſing of them in another, in the courſe of their journies, in accompliſhing which, ſo as to elude detection, they have great opportunities. By gambling with E O tables at fairs and horſe races, and by a number of other devices, which render this claſs of men great nuiſances in ſociety; and point out the neceſſity of either ſuppreſſing them totally, (for in fact they are now no convenience whatever to the public) or to limit the licences only to men of good character, to be granted by the magiſtrates on their en-

* Number of pawnbrokers within the bills of mortality, paying a licence of 10l. a year, 213 perſons, 2130l.—Item, in the country, paying 5l. a year, 431 perſons, 2155l.—Total 644 perſons, 4285l.

† A regulation of this kind is of great importance to the general good of ſociety, ſeeing that the property of the pooreſt and moſt diſtreſſed part of the community, to the amount of more than half a million ſterling, is conſtantly in the hands of pawnbrokers in the metropolis alone! and although of all ranks in the community, it is of moſt conſequence that they ſhould be honeſt, correct, and even humane characters, (and it is to be hoped many of them are of that deſcription) yet certain it is, that any perſon, even the moſt notorious rogue or vagabond, who can raiſe ten pounds to pay for a licence, may at preſent ſet up the trade of pawnbroker, and it is even ſaid that ſome have got licences who have actually been on board the hulks! a thing unavoidable under the preſent circumſtances.

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tering into a recognizance in a certain ſum, with one ſurety for good behaviour, by which the honeſt part would be retained, to the excluſion of the fraudulent.

III. "A claſs of ſwindlers who take out licences as auctioneers," and open ſhops in different parts of the metropolis, with a perſon at the door, inviting ſtrangers to walk in; where various articles of ſilver plate and houſehold goods are expoſed to ſale, made up on a ſlight principle, and of little intrinſic value, and where aſſociates, generally denominated puffers, are in waiting to bid up the article to a ſum greatly beyond its value, when, upon the firſt bidding of the ſtranger, it is knocked down to him, and the money inſtantly demanded; but the goods on being carried home and examined, are generally found to be very different in reality, from what their appearance exhibited, and upon a cloſe examination the fraud is diſcovered.

Neither the common law, nor the act of the 30th of his late Majeſty, ſeems to be ſufficiently broad and explanatory to include this ſpecies of offence, and hence it is that this mode of ſelling goods continues with impunity, and ſeems to encreaſe. It is not, however, meant here to inſinuate that all are fraudulent. It is to be hoped there may be ſome exceptions, although they may not be numerous. A licence from the magiſtrates of the diſtrict obliging the parties to find ſecurity, would, in a great meaſure, exclude the fraudulent from this line of buſineſs.

IV. "A claſs of ſwindlers who raiſe money, by pretending to be diſcounters of bills, and money-brokers, for young men of property, who have loſt their money at play, or ſpent it in expenſive amuſements, and are obliged to raiſe more money upon any terms, until their rents or incomes become payable; or who have fortunes in proſpect, as being heirs apparent to eſtates, but who require aſſiſtance in the mean time.

This claſs, availing themſelves of the credit or the ultimate reſponſibility of thoughtleſs and giddy young men, in the eager purſuit of criminal pleaſures, and under the influence of thoſe allurements which Faro tables, under the ſanction of titled names, hold out—ſeldom fail to obtain from them ſpecialties and obligations for large ſums of money, upon the credit of which they are enabled, perhaps, at uſurious intereſt, to borrow other ſums, or perhaps to diſcount bills, and thus upon the credit of theſe unfortunate cuſtomers, they ſupply them ſums of money upon the moſt extravagant terms.

Another claſs having ſome capital, advance money upon bonds, title deeds, and other ſpecialties, or upon the bond of the parties having eſtates in reverſion, by which large ſums of money are unwarrantably and illegally, in this, and by a variety of other tricks and devices, wreſted from the diſſipated and the thoughtleſs, which often entails miſery and diſtreſs upon them afterward, as long as they live, or drives them, by utter ruin, to acts of deſperation or to crimes.

It would ſeem as if a law were neceſſary, pointing at this particular miſchief, which is certainly an encreaſing evil.—Humanity pleads for it; and policy points out the neceſſity of ſome more effectual guard againſt thoſe miſeries which it generates; and which could not exiſt in ſo great a degree, were it not for the facilities held out by theſe blood-ſuckers, in affording pecuniary aid to the young and the inexperienced, to be expended in ſcenes of debauchery, or for the purpoſe of gambling.

V. "A claſs of cheats who ſet up gaming houſes in different parts of the metropolis," where ſharpers aſſemble, and where young men of inexperience are allured for the moſt miſchievous purpoſes, and after loſing their property, are furniſhed (if known to be men of fortune) by the maſter of the houſe, and his aſſociates the ſharpers, or the waiters, who accommodate deluded and

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unfortunate gentlemen merely for the purpoſe of increaſing their misfortunes, and cheating them of perhaps the whole of their property.

Such abominable villains ought certainly to be held in the greateſt deteſtation, and the vigilance and exertions of the magiſtracy cannot be better employed than in watching narrowly ſuch peſts of ſociety, and in putting the law in ſtrict execution againſt them.

LESSONS OF HUMANITY: A CONVERSATION.

CONTINUED FROM P. 311.

IN the following converſation Dr Moore reprobates cruelty to animals in a vein of admirable ſatire.

THE company at dinner conſiſted of Sir Matthew Maukiſh, Lady Bab Maukiſh, Lady Virginia, Colonel Snug, and Mr Shadow, Mr, Mrs, and Miſs Barnet, Mr and Mrs Temple, Mr Wormwood, and a Mr Grinder, the ſon of an overſeer of a large eſtate in the Weſt Indies, who on the death of his father, having ſucceeded to the ſame office, had, in the courſe of a few years, accumulated a conſiderable fortune, with which he came to England. Mr Grinder had been recommended to the Mulatto, who having perſuaded him to ſettle in that part of the country, Mr Grinder was actually in treaty with Sir Matthew Maukiſh, for the leaſe of a houſe and ſome lands belonging to him, which was the reaſon of his being invited on the preſent occaſion.

"Shall I help you to ſome ſalmon?" ſaid Lady Bab to Mr Temple.

"If your Ladyſhip pleaſes," replied he.

"You will find it very good," added ſhe, "it was brought in quite alive, and I ordered it to be crimp'd directly."

"I aſk pardon, madam, I will take ſome of this diſh next me rather."

"You had much better try the ſalmon," reſumed ſhe, "for I aſſure you it was all alive, when I ordered it to be cut acroſs."

"Forgive me, madam," ſaid Mr Temple, ſhrinking.

"To let your ladyſhip into a ſecret," ſaid Mr Barnet, "my brother Temple, although he is fond of fiſh, never will taſte any thing that has been crimp'd alive; he inſiſts upon it, that all animals that are killed for our uſe, ought to be killed with the leaſt pain poſſible, and for the ſame reaſon he will allow no eels at his table, but ſuch as have not been ſkinn'd till they were dead."

"That ſeems very ſtrange," reſumed Lady Bab, "for they are much the better for being ſkinn'd alive."

"I once thought ſo myſelf," ſaid Mr Barnet; "but my wife happens to have the ſame fancy with Mr Temple, and always ſhewed ſuch an averſion to thoſe methods of improving the taſte of animals, that I began to think it gave her as much pain as it did them; and although I am not one of thoſe huſbands who yield to the whims of their wives, yet, in mere compaſſion to Mrs Barnet, I gave up that point, and now that I am accuſtomed to eat my ſalmon, and eels, and pigs in her way, I love them juſt as well as if they had been crimp'd, or flea'd alive, or whip'd to death."

"As animals were created for no other purpoſe, than for being food for us," ſaid Sir Matthew Maukiſh, "I ſhould think it of no importance in what manner they are put to death."

"Now, in my opinion," replied Mr Temple, "the difference between a painful or an eaſy death, muſt be of more importance to them, than the difference made in their taſte by torturing them can be to us."

Here Sir Matthew Maukiſh, who was apt, when the company was larger than uſual, to harangue on the moſt trifling ſubject, in the ſame pompous verboſe ſtyle he did in the Houſe of Commons, ſpoke as follows:

"I aſk ten thouſand pardons for differing in opinion from the reverend gen-

gentleman *who ſpoke laſt*. Leſt my meaning ſhould be miſtaken, *I beg leave to explain*:—I do not pretend to ſay, that others may not be of the ſame ſentiments with him, but only that I myſelf, *for one*, am not, being, as an individual, *free to confeſs*, that I prefer ſalmon and cod that have been crimp'd to any kind of fiſh, or *I might be bold to ſay*, to any animal whatever; but I prefer ſeveral other diſhes to both ſalmon and cod that have not been ſo treated the moment they are drawn out of the water; and I *pledge myſelf* to prove, that crimping is a very great improvement of both thoſe fiſh, and might be extended with utility to others; from which it clearly follows, that brutes ought to be killed in that manner, or according to that mode, which does them moſt good, in the *exiſting circumſtances*; in other words, they ought to be treated when alive, and dreſſed dead or alive, in the manner that renders them the moſt delicate eating. *I aſk pardon for taking up the time* of the company ſo long, but on a queſtion ſo intereſting to the brute creation, I could not be ſilent."

"The queſtion, as you juſtly obſerve, Sir Matthew," ſaid Mr Wormwood, "ſeems to intereſt the brute creation very much;—but ought we not to be cautious of extending our ſeverity to all brutes without exception, leſt it ſhould occaſion the crimping or whipping of ſome brutes who little dream of it?"

Mrs Barnet addreſſed Sir Matthew at that inſtant, on purpoſe to divert his attention from the import of Wormwood's remark, and Lady Virginia immediately after obſerved, "that ſome people were of opinion, that there was no neceſſity for killing any animal whatever, for the food of mankind, as they might be nouriſhed on grain, roots, and other productions of the earth."

"That would be carrying the joke a great deal too far," ſaid Mr Barnet, "and reducing us all to a ſtate of barbariſm, like the Gentoos, and other ſavage nations, unacquainted with the liberal arts."

"Although this cuſtom of ſparing the lives of animals were adopted, my dear brother," ſaid Mr Temple, "I do not clearly perceive how it ſhould render us more barbarous, or prove at all detrimental to the liberal arts."

Mr Barnet ſeeming a little at a loſs how to make good his aſſertion, Colonel Snug helped him out, by obſerving, that abſtaining from animal food would certainly prove detrimental to the art of cookery.

"That it would," cried Barnet, "and very materially too:" and obſerving that Mr Temple ſmiled, he added, "You may ſmile as much as you pleaſe, brother, but the Chriſtian religion ſays nothing againſt good cookery."

"If it did, how could it be ſo much admired by ſo many dignified men of the church?" ſaid Colonel Snug.

"I know few clergymen," cried Sir Matthew, delighted with the quibble he had conceived, "who do not give an example of *good living*."

To all this wit, Mr Temple did not condeſcend to make any reply.

"I have often thought it a great pity," reſumed Mr Barnet, "that the fleſh of carnivorous animals is not as ſweet and delicate as mutton or veniſon, for if it were, it would furniſh a greater variety to the table, and would be a comfort to tender-hearted people like my wife, who feel ſome compunction in killing lamb and chicken, but would eat carnivorous animals, if they were agreeable to the taſte, without any remorſe."

"But, take care," ſaid Mr Temple, "for if all carnivorous animals were good eating, might we not be in danger of eating one another?"

"How ſo?" cried Mr Barnet, a little alarmed.

"Becauſe man is the moſt carnivorous of all animals," anſwered Mr Temple; "and if your propoſal were adopted, you yourſelf, my dear brother, would

would be in danger of being the firſt devoured."

The company having laughed a little at this ſally, Colonel Snug ſaid, that in Swift's works, there was a propoſal for bringing the children of poor people in Ireland to market in times of ſcarcity.

"I have peruſed that treatiſe myſelf," ſaid Mr Grinder, who hitherto had taken no part in the converſation, "and, indeed, it is the only part of Dean Swift's works that ever much engaged my attention."

"I can readily believe," ſaid Wormwood, "that the treatiſe in queſtion is moſt to *your* taſte, but pray what objection have you to the reſt?"

"Some of the reſt conſiſts of your idle kind of poetry, that teaches nothing uſeful in life," replied Grinder.

"Nothing uſeful!" cried Wormwood; "to be ſure it neither teaches us how to make breeches, nor plumb-puddings."

"I never could bear poetry," rejoined Grinder.

"May I be permitted to aſk why?" ſaid Wormwood.

"Becauſe, in the firſt place, all poetry conſiſts of rhyme: you muſt allow that," anſwered Grinder.

"I am not quite of that opinion," ſaid Wormwood, "but I ſhall admit it at preſent. What is your next reaſon for diſliking it?"

"In the next place," reſumed Grinder, "all rhyme is diſagreeable to my ear, and perfect nonſenſe."

"That is going too far," ſaid Mr Barnet, "ſince David wrote the Pſalms in rhyme, as we find in the Bible."

"But, Mr Grinder," ſaid Mr Temple, who did not like to leave the Bible in ſuch hands, "what do you object to Swift's other proſe works?"

"A great part," replied Grinder, "conſiſts of ſilly romances, more childiſh, if poſſible, than his poetry, all about fairies, and giants, and horſes that ſpeak, and tales of a tub—"

"Yes, and about *yahoos*. Do you know nobody who reſembles them?" ſaid Wormwood.

"No," replied Grinder, "I think them as bad as the others, and without any meaning, and all for mere amuſement.—Now for my own part, I never could read any book of that nature, though I was always curious to peruſe whatever inſtructs us in our real intereſt, as how the very utmoſt is to be made of an eſtate or plantation, and therefore the treatiſe mentioned by the Colonel drew my attention as ſoon as I ſaw it, being intitled, "A modeſt Propoſal for preventing the Children of Poor People from being a Burden to their Parents, and rendering them uſeful to the Public;" but after a ſerious peruſal, I could not help ſuſpecting that the author meant it in jeſt."

"Do you really *ſuſpect* ſo?" ſaid Colonel Snug, with an ironical look.

"I do, indeed, Colonel," replied Grinder.

"I fear, Mr Grinder," rejoined Wormwood, "you are rather of a *ſuſpicious* temper, for that treatiſe is written with an air of great ſeriouſneſs."

"Why, it is ſo," ſaid Grinder, "which, indeed, made me often heſitate, before I formed my opinion: but whether Dean Swift was in jeſt or earneſt, I confeſs I am not clear that a ſcarcity of proviſions could juſtify the ſupplying the market in the manner he propoſes."

"What!" cried Wormwood, "not in caſe of a famine?"

"I queſtion much," replied Grinder, "whether it could be legally adopted in Great Britain or Ireland, even during a famine."

"But in caſe of a famine in the Weſt Indies?" rejoined Mr Wormwood.

"Why, why, even there," anſwered Mr Grinder, after a little demur, "I think the ſcheme ſhould be permitted to extend only to a man's indiſputed property, which he has honeſtly bought with his money, or bred on his eſtate, and which he has a right, by the laws of God and man, to diſpoſe of as he pleaſes,

pleaſes, and is moſt fit for his advantage."

"In what you call a man's indiſputed property, which he has bought with his money, or bred on his eſtate, do you comprehend the children of his negro ſlaves?" ſaid Wormwood.

"I unqueſtionably do," replied Grinder.

"I expected there would be a clauſe in their favour," ſaid Wormwood.

"For my part," cried Barnet, "hang me if I would not rather ſtarve than eat a morſel of either a white child or a black."

"If all the world were as ſqueamiſh as you, brother," ſaid Mr Temple, "the black children would reap no benefit from the clauſe which Mr Grinder would leave in their favour."

"In their favour," repeated Grinder.

"Yes, Sir," rejoined Mr Temple, "I ſhould think it a favour to ſlaughter them during their infancy, rather than rear them to paſs the miſerable lives the generality of them do."

"It is a great miſtake to imagine that the ſlaves paſs miſerable lives," ſaid Mr Grinder: "I dare ſwear you never was in the Weſt Indies, Sir."

"I never was," anſwered Mr Temple, "but I have converſed with men of veracity, who, after reſiding there ſeveral years, acknowledged that the ſlaves of men of cool tempers and mild diſpoſitions are treated with humanity, and even kindneſs, but at the ſame time related ſuch ſtories of the cruelties exerciſed upon ſlaves by men of avaricious or unfeeling characters, as cannot be heard without indignation and horror."

"It is all a miſtake, I aſſure you, Sir," replied Grinder; "many men of honour, both of the army and navy, who have been witneſſes to it, have declared that the ſlaves are well uſed."

"I am convinced, Sir," reſumed Mr Temple, "that when the gentlemen of the navy or army are invited to dine in the Weſt Indies, the puniſhment of ſlaves forms no part of the entertainment. That is an exhibition which the landlord will naturally keep out of the ſight or hearing of his gueſts; of courſe thoſe gentlemen will not declare what they have neither ſeen nor heard."

"I do aſſure you, Sir," repeated Mr Grinder, "that the negro ſlaves in the Weſt Indies are the happieſt claſs of people on the face of the earth,—they are, indeed, Sir."

"Pray, Sir, if it is not too much trouble," ſaid Mr Temple, "will you be ſo obliging as to explain this matter? I am ſure it will afford me, and I dare ſay the whole company, a great deal of pleaſure to know that ſo many of our fellow creatures, whom we thought in a very wretched condition, are, on the contrary, the happieſt of mankind. Pray, Mr Grinder, in what does this happineſs of theirs conſiſt?

"Conſiſt! Conſiſt, Sir!" anſwered Mr Grinder; "why, it conſiſts in this, that they have nothing to care for."

"A man who is robbed or cheated of all he has, or who never had any thing, enjoys that kind of happineſs," ſaid Mr Temple.

"Do you not know," reſumed Grinder, "that the ſlaves in the Weſt Indies have every thing provided for them?"

"They have whips in abundance provided for them," replied Mr Temple.

"And there is no ſcarcity of drivers," added Wormwood.

"It is eaſy for thoſe who have no Weſt India eſtates to ſpeak againſt the ſlave-trade," ſaid Grinder; "but if you ever come to have that kind of property, you will then be ſenſible of the propriety of what you now condemn."

"That is a retort which is very often made," anſwered Mr Temple; "yet it amounts to no more than this, that ſome who now condemn cruelty, might themſelves act cruelly, if they had an intereſt in ſo doing; and for that very reaſon, in my opinion, a wiſe and humane government ſhould take care that none of its ſubjects ſhould have any intereſt in being cruel; and leſt ſome ſhould have ſo ſtrong a pro-

penſity to it as to act with cruelty even againſt their intereſt, ſuch a government will put it out of their power, by baniſhing ſlavery from every country ſubject to its laws."

Lady Maukiſh interrupted this diſcuſſion, by aſking Mr Wormwood, if he choſe to be helped to ſome larks, which he refuſed; and then ſaid to the perſon next him, "That diſh is furniſhed at too great an expence of lives for me."

"I never ſee a diſh of larks," ſaid Wormwood aloud, "without their bringing my young friend Edward to my remembrance."

"I am curious to know how a diſh of larks can put you in mind of him," ſaid Lady Virginia.

"I will inform your ladyſhip," replied Wormwood. "I happened to be ſtaying with my friend Mr Barnet during the vacation; Edward, who was then about twelve years of age, met a man in a field near the houſe with four or five dozen of larks: the boy having amuſed himſelf by looking at them fluttering about in the baſket, aſked the man what he intended to do with them? and being told that he was going to ſell them, "What will become of them then?" ſaid the boy. "They will be roaſted and eaten, to be ſure," ſaid the fellow. On which the boy began to bargain for the birds, merely for the pleaſure of ſaving their lives, and giving them their liberty.

"That was very childiſh," ſaid Mr Grinder, "becauſe larks are of no manner of uſe; when they are at liberty they do nothing but ſing from morning till night, like ſo many free negroes."

"Perhaps he had more pleaſure," ſaid Lady Virginia, who was fond of muſic, "in hearing them ſing, than in eating them."

"There is no diſputing of taſtes," ſaid Barnet.

Mr Wormwood continued his narrative: "Edward produced all the money he had, and offered it for the birds; but the man refuſed, ſaying he was ſure of getting more from a gentleman who was very fond of roaſted larks. "Roaſted! Poor little pretty creatures!" cried the boy, looking compaſſionately at the birds through the baſket. "Pray, good friend, let me have them; I will bring you more money, when I receive my next month's allowance."—"I'll be hanged if I truſt you," ſaid the fellow; "get along," giving the boy a rude puſh: but as he had hold of the cover of the baſket, it was raiſed by the puſh ſo much, as to allow one half of the birds to fly away; and when the man endeavoured to force down the cover, Edward kept his arm between it and the edge of the baſket, until all the remainder eſcaped. The boy's arm was ſeverely ſqueezed, and his face much bruiſed, for the man continued to beat him after the ſtruggle; and he would have ſuffered more, had not a ſervant maid of Mr Barnet's, who had been witneſs to the whole ſcene, interfered. His face and eyes were ſo much ſwelled and inflamed, and he was ſo feveriſh next day, that the man abſconded; but Edward getting well in a few days, ſtopped the proſecution that was intended, and went and paid to the man's wife, out of his allowance, the full price her huſband had demanded for the birds.

"Ay, that," ſaid Mr Barnet, "was the moſt fooliſh part of the ſtory; for I, as a juſtice of the peace, told him that the man having taken revenge without applying to the laws of the land, had no right to any other indemnification: but as women are always a little abſurd and whimſical—I aſk your ladyſhip's pardon," continued he, bowing to Lady Maukiſh; "I only ſpeak of my own wife; for ſhe approved of what Edward had done from firſt to laſt, and ſhe inſiſts upon it, that the voice of the lark will now ſound more agreeable in his ears than ever."

"I am of Mrs Barnet's opinion," ſaid Mr Temple, with emphaſis, and in ſomething of an elevated voice; "for the ſinging of the lark will now not only

ly pleaſe the youth's ear, but alſo convey delightful ſenſations to a benevolent heart like his. Some may think me enthuſiaſtic on this ſubject; for there are people, I know, who conſider that benevolence as frivolous and beneath the dignity of a manly mind, which extends to ſuch inconſiderable animals. But how can any perſon think ſo, who believes that the benevolence of the Supreme Being extends to man, a creature infinitely more beneath him, than birds are beneath men? Birds ſeem to me the happieſt of animals, and larks among the happieſt of birds; they riſe on exulting wings the earlieſt in the morning; and they ſing in cheerful notes from morning to night. Who can ſay there is more enjoyment in the life of man than in that of the lark? And Edward has the pleaſure to reflect that he ſaved the lives and prolonged the enjoyments of three or four dozen of creatures, each of whom has, perhaps a happier exiſtence than the generality of mankind. Can there be any compariſon between the pleaſure Edward will have in hearing ſuch creatures rejoicing in the ſky, with that which an epicure feels when he ſees them in a diſh? Gracious Heaven!'

From Dr Moore's Edward.

INTERESTING NARRATIVE OF THE FATE OF SOME GENTLEMEN,

WHO WENT ON AN ADVENTURE OF DISCOVERY IN INDIA.

ON the 17th of June, 1795, diſcovered an iſland, from on board the ſhip Shaw Hormazier, of Calcutta, then in company with the Cheſterfield, in latitude 9. 28. S. and 128. 57. E. longitude, by good obſervation. This new diſcovered land was called Tate's Iſland, in honour of Mr Tate of Bombay.

On the 1ſt July, the ſhips anchored in nine fathoms water, 12 miles to the eaſtward of Tate's Iſland, when they ſent a boat from each ſhip to ſound two reefs of rocks, extending to the northward, from the north point of the iſland to the ſouthward, from the ſouth point.

The natives made ſigns to the ſeamen to come aſhore, but the day being then far advanced, and not having a ſufficient quantity of arms and ammunition, in caſe they were attacked, they thought it moſt prudent to make the beſt of their way back to the ſhips.

When the natives ſaw they were about to return, many of them leaped into the water, and ſwam after the boats; while others of them launched two or three canoes, and ſoon came up with them. They bartered bows, arrows, and ſpears, for ſmall penknives, beads, &c. Some of the natives went afterwards on board the ſhips, and traded there in the ſame articles. They are a ſtout well made people, woolly headed, and in ſtature reſemble the deſcription given of the New Guineas, as well as in complexion:—they appeared to be a humane and hoſpitable people, from their behaviour while on board. After they had left the Hormazier, it was perceived that they had ſtolen a hatchet, and ſeveral ſmall articles.

On the 2d July they manned one boat from the two ſhips, and ſent her on ſhore, to ſee if there was any water to be had; and alſo, for a party to go up the higheſt point of land, to ſee how far the reefs extended, and if there were any iſlands to the weſtward, as the ſhips were then looking out for Foreſt's Streights.

Mr Shaw, chief officer of the Cheſterfield, was appointed on this duty: Captain Hill of the New South Wales Corps, Mr Carter, purſer of the Hormazier, and Mr Haſkett, paſſenger, accompanied him, in order to make ſome obſervations on the ſoil, produce, and inhabitants, of this new diſcovered iſland. The natives received them very kindly, and conducted the boat to a convenient place for landing. After they had gone aſhore, and diſtributed ſome preſents among the natives, which they appeared very much pleaſed with, it was propoſed, that Meſſrs Shaw,

Carter, and Haſkett, ſhould proceed to the top of a high point of land, and that Captain Hill ſhould ſtay by the boat with the four ſeamen. They accordingly armed themſelves with a muſket each, and a ſufficient quantity of powder and ball, to begin their journey properly accoutered. There were, by this time, great numbers of the natives, men, women, and children, aſſembled round them;—the men and children quite naked, and the women with no other covering than a leaf over ſuch parts as nature had taught them to conceal.

The gentlemen now made ſigns to go up the hill for ſome water; they were conducted near a mile up, and ſome cocoa-nuts were given them. They then proceeded farther up the hill, againſt the inclination of the natives, and were followed by them in great numbers, hallooing and hooting. At the top of the hill, they had an opportunity of taking the view which was the object of their journey; they ſaw the reefs extending as far as the eye could reach, but no land to the weſtward of the iſland, except a large ſand-bank, nearly even with the water's edge, and not far from the iſland. At the ſame time they alſo perceived a great number of the natives round the boat, who they ſuppoſed were trading with Captain Hill.

When they had made their obſervations, they began to deſcend, and, by degrees, the natives contrived to ſeparate the three gentlemen, at eight or ten yards from each other, inſinuating themſelves between them in the path, which was but narrow. Mr Haſkett perceived boys of about fourteen or fifteen years old lurking in the buſhes as they paſſed, with bundles of ſpears and arrows: he informed Mr Carter of it, and aſked, if he ſaw them? who anſwered in the affirmative.

Mr Shaw begged the other gentlemen to be on their guard, and Mr Haſkett propoſed to Mr Carter to turn the natives before them, as he could plainly perceive they were bent on murdering them. They had got down the hill, the greateſt part of the way, in this manner, when they were met by a very old man, who kiſſed Mr Carter's hand firſt, and then attempted to kiſs Mr Haſkett's, but was not permitted; he then went on, and kiſſed Mr Shaw's, who was in the rear. Immediately after, Mr Shaw called out, "They want to take my muſket from me," and Mr Carter exclaimed, "My God, My God! they have murdered me!" Mr Haſkett diſcharged his muſket at the next man to him, and on the report of it, the natives all flew into the buſhes.

Here was a horrid ſpectacle for Mr Haſkett to behold! Mr Carter lying on the ground, in a gore of blood, and Mr Shaw with a large cut in his throat, under the left jaw; but luckily they were both able to riſe, and proceed down the hill, with all poſſible ſpeed, firing at the natives wherever they ſaw them. When they arrived on the beach, they found Captain Hill and one ſeaman dead, cut and mangled in a ſhocking manner, and the other two floating on the water with their throats cut; they however made a ſhift to get on board, and found every thing was taken away. They then, with great difficulty, hoiſted a ſail which the natives had left, and got out of their reach. Mr Haſkett bound up the wounds of his unfortunate comrades with their handkerchiefs; but Mr Carter was ſo weak from the loſs of blood, that he was obliged to lie down in the bottom of the boat. They ſaw very diſtinctly thoſe voracious cannibals dragging the bodies of Captain Hill and the ſeamen up towards large fires, prepared for the occaſion, yelling and howling at the ſame time.

After having cleared the point of land, they hawled up under the lee of the ſand-bank; they ſaw from the top of the hill, they were carried far to leeward of the ſtation in which they left the ſhips. In ſhort, after ſome time ſpent in a ſituation beyond deſcription horrid, they were picked up, and the wounded gentlemen miraculouſly recovered.

ON THE OPERATION OF MANURE.

IT is well known that vegetable and animal manures will not contribute to the growth of plants, until they become putrid; in which ſtate they yield the phlogiſtic principle, and are more or leſs valuable and efficacious, in proportion to the quantity of phlogiſton they contain.

It is for this reaſon, that *animal ſubſtances*, which poſſeſs the phlogiſtic principle in greater abundance than vegetables, are better manures.

All alkaline and abſorbent earths are generally conſidered as manures; but their action, in promoting the growth of plants, is very different from putrid vegetable and animal ſubſtances.

Every alkaline, or abſorbent earth, attracts an acid in proportion to its ſtrength. When theſe earths are perfectly uncombined they are cauſtic; but when ſaturated with fixed air, they become quite mild. Fixed air is ſtrongly attracted by all abſorbents, and is an acid, the qualities of which are totally different from all others; when combined with abſorbents it becomes neutral.

Dr Prieſtley hath ſhewn, that vegetables contain a large proportion of nitrous air, which is a modification of nitrous acid; and he has alſo proved, that animal ſubſtances (the fat excepted,) contain none of this nitrous air, but that in them a portion of fixed and inflammable air is found.

Vegetable acid is a powerful antiſeptic, and muſt be expelled before the ſubſtances that contain it can become putrid. The effect therefore, of an addition of alkaline ſubſtances, or abſorbent earths to heaps of vegetable matter, is that of uniting with this nitrous air, which counteracts the putrefactive tendency of the vegetable ſubſtances; and by this union, the acid is thus excited by theſe abſorbents, putrefaction immediately takes place.

Pulverized moſſes, without any calcination, is found to be a good manure, though leſs quick in its operation than when calcined; and is alſo, by its weight, in proportion to its bulk, liable to be loſt ſooner, eſpecially where they practiſe deep plowing.

There is great riſk in laying much lime on fallowed lands, where is no vegetable ſubſtance for it to act upon, and acquire a certain degree of ſaturation before the ſeed is ſown; yet a ſmall quantity will quicken and promote the growth of the ſeed.

Pulveriſation increaſes fertility by increaſing the ſurface to ſuch nutritive principles in the air to which theſe may more eaſily attach themſelves.

The different ſpecies of manure contribute to the fertilizing of land, only in proportion as they introduce into it a quantity of ſpongy powder, oleaginous particles, or active ſalt.

The quantity of nutriment which a plant derives from the earth, is in proportion to the number and magnitude of its leaves. The ſmaller and fewer theſe are, the leſs nouriſhment is drawn.

The nutrition of vegetables is likewiſe moſtly effected immediately by the leaves, which are the lungs of the plant. They not only ſerve for raiſing the ſap, concocting it, and diſcharging its ſuperfluity, but are alſo a kind of roots, filled with delicately fine tubular veſſels, that pump the juices from the air, and tranſmit them to the neighbouring parts.

It is a vulgar error to ſuppoſe, *that moſſes impoveriſh land.* It is true, that being cold and moiſture, it grows on poor wet lands; and becauſe ſuch land, in that ſtate, bears little elſe, it has been ſuppoſed, that moſs renders it barren: but the reverſe is true. The roots of moſs ſeldom penetrate more than half an inch in depth, and therefore can draw little from the ſoil. Take away the moſs, and inſtead of having more, there will be leſs graſs. The only way to improve ſuch land, is effectually to drain it, previous to its being manured; graſs will then increaſe, and the moſs diſappear. Few, if any moſſes, are eaten by cattle. For ſuch lands as

pears

theſe, when broken up, Patney barley is preferable to any other: for it appears, by a paper in the Philoſophical Tranſactions for the year 1678, that this ſpecies of barley was recommended to the Royal Society, as being moſt proper for cold countries, on account of its ripening within nine or ten weeks after it was ſown. *Monthly Mag.*

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND.

CONTINUED FROM P. 324.

AYRSHIRE.

KILWINNING. The length of this pariſh is 9, and the breadth from 4 to 8 miles; it contains 2,360 inhabitants. The face of this pariſh is beautifully diverſified with natural ſwellings and riſings, the ſummits of which are generally planted, which gives the whole a very fine appearance. The average rent is nearly 18s. per acre; the total is about 6000l. per annum. Coal abounds here; a great deal is exported to Ireland. They have alſo excellent lime ſtone and freeſtone, of a ſuperior quality. Near the town there is a good chalybeate ſpring. Eglinton caſtle, the ſeat of the ancient and noble family of that name, is ſituated in this pariſh. Kilwinning is famous for giving riſe to that reſpectable ſociety called Free Maſons. A number of maſons came from the continent in the 12th century to build the monaſtery here; they inſtituted meetings, and formed themſelves into a corporate body. They afterwards met with the countenance and patronage of their ſovereigns, particularly James I. and II. From this, as the mother lodge, all the others in Scotland have ſprung.

DALRY. This is nearly a ſquare of 9 miles, and contains about 2000 inhabitants. Both the low and high grounds are moſtly incloſed, and rents from 10s. to 30s. per acre, amounting the whole to about 6300l. per annum. There is abundance of coal, limeſtone, iron-ſtone, and marl, here. There is a remarkable natural cave on the farm of Auchinſkeith, formed in a lime rock.

KIRKOSWALD. This pariſh extends along the ſea coaſt about 6 miles, and contains nearly 1340 inhabitants. The ſurface is rather hilly, naked and open, and the ſoil, upon the whole, unproductive, the beſt farms giving only 15s. per acre. The total rent is about 4000l. per annum. There is marl in the pariſh, but no coal is wrought; about 50 years ago, the only coal wrought took fire and is ſtill unextinguiſhed. The ruins of Turnberry fort, and of the Abbey of Croſsregall, are ſtill ſtanding. Cullean Caſtle, the ſeat of the Earl of Caſſillis, a very elegant building, ſituated on the top of a perpendicular rock, overlooking the ſea, executed after a plan of Mr R. Adams, with its extended proſpects and fine policy, is worthy of attention.

WEST KILBRIDE. This pariſh ſtretches along the Frith of Clyde about 6 miles oppoſite to the iſland of Cambray; its breadth is about 3; the number of inhabitants 900. This is part of the range of hills which commence at Greenock, and ſtretch through Ayrſhire. It is moſtly in paſture, and yields about 2,500l. Sterling per annum. The raiſing of flax is a principal object with the farmer. In the iſland of Cambray there are ſeveral caves, the largeſt of which ſeem to be the work of art. There are ſeveral natural objects worthy the attention of the traveller, viz. Ardneel bank, the Glen of Scuthannan, and others. Dr Simſon, Profeſſor of Mathematics in the Univerſity of Glaſgow, and author of the Conic Sections, was a native of this pariſh.

ARDROSSAN. The figure of this pariſh is very irregular; the medium length from N. to S. may be about 6, where broadeſt about 5 miles; the number of its inhabitants is about 1520.

The

The surface is partly hilly, and partly flat; the soil in the flat ground is dry, and of a good quality, and capable of much improvement. The town of Saltcoats stands on the extremity of the parish; it is a thriving place, and is much frequented as bathing quarters.

Cumbraes. This parish consists of an island, about 2½ miles long, and 1½ broad, and contains upwards of 500 inhabitants. It is the property of the Earls of Glasgow and Bute, and yields about 700l. per annum of rent. It is situated in the Frith of Clyde, about 2 miles from Largs, is pleasant and healthy, but without woods and not very fertile.

Largs. This is the most northerly parish of the county, and forms a stripe along the sea, being surrounded by mountains on the land side, about 9 miles in length, and nearly 8 in breadth; and contains nearly 800 inhabitants. The road from Kelly bridge goes parallel to a perpendicular wall of rock for about a mile, frequently rising upwards of 70 feet, and terminating at the old castle of Kilmorly. Kelburn, a seat belonging to the family of Glasgow, is very romantic. The Glen, the cascade, a fall of 50 feet perpendicular, and other natural beauties, arrest the attention of the traveller. The family of Britbane are possessed of an elbow chair made of oak, having the family arms, with the date carved on the back, 1357.

Beith. This parish unites the counties of Ayr and Renfrew, and extends from E. to W. 5, and from N. to S. 4 miles. The number of its inhabitants is 2,870. The ground rises gradually from S. to N. terminating in a ridge of hills, the highest part of which is about 500 feet above the level of the sea. The whole parish is inclosed and subdivided, and is almost all arable; and being divided among upwards of 100 different heretors, it is well cultivated. Making of cheese is a chief article of the farmer's attention; it is stated, that in this parish no less than to the value of 3,500l. Sterling is made annually. The ancient seat of the Montgomeries of Giffin is still a stately ruin. Though there be coal here, there is none wrought to any extent. The limestone abounds with petrifactions of shells, entrochi, &c. and some silicious petrifactions are also occasionally found here.

Dunlop. The extent of this parish is 7 miles long, and about 2½ broad; it contains 780 inhabitants. The country is high, and the ground, though broken and uneven, can scarcely be called hilly. It is almost all inclosed, and yields about 3000l. per annum. Cheese is a principal article of attention, and that species called *Dunlop* took its name from this parish.

Kilmaurs. This parish is from E. to W. 6, and from N. to S. 3 miles, and contains 1150 inhabitants. The surface is varied, flat and fertile fields, rising grounds, and gentle declivities; these well inclosed, and interspersed with clumps of planting, render the general appearance rich and beautiful. Some acres here rent so high as 5l. per acre. The total rental is about 5000l. Sterling. Kilmaurs gives a title to the eldest son of the family of Glencairn. There is coal in this parish.

Loudoun, situated at the extremity of a fine strath upon the river Irvine, is about 9 miles long and 7 broad, and contains 2,300 inhabitants. There are 4 thriving villages in the parish; and about two thirds of it is cultivated. It is well supplied with coal and lime. The greatest curiosity is the remains of a Druidical temple, on the top of a high hill. In the house of Loudoun there is a very fine library, consisting chiefly of the ancient classics.

Fenwick. This parish is from E. to W. 9, and from S. to N. 6 miles; and contains about 1200 inhabitants. Being the interior of the county, it is bleak, moorish and hilly, though in many places the pasturage is very good; the

the want of wood and planting is much felt. There is limeſtone and freeſtone in many places; the common fuel is peat.

Mauchlin. This pariſh is 7 miles long, and from 2 to 3 broad, containing about 1800 inhabitants. Excepting the ſmall range of Mauchlin hills, the appearance is flat; the ſoil tends to clay. Improvements are going on with rapidity, the whole being incloſed and ſubdivided. This pariſh affords both coal and lime, with a variety of fine ſand ſtone. The river Ayr waters this pariſh, upon which ſeveral extenſive works are erected, for ſpinning cotton and manufacturing of iron.

Auchinleck. This is a very bleak and barren diſtrict, extending in length nearly 18 miles; the breadth is, on an average, about 2. The number of inhabitants is about 770. Coal has been wrought in this pariſh for a great length of time; the whole of it abounds in ſandſtone. Lead is ſaid to have been diſcovered in ſome of the hills. At Wallace Town there is a fire proof ſtone, much in requeſt for building ovens. Here is the ancient ſeat of Boſwell of Auchinleck.

Muirkirk. The appearance of this pariſh is hilly and bleak; there is little cultivated, and leſs planted. The rental is about 1400l. Sterling per annum, and the number of inhabitants 1100. It abounds in coal and lime.

Dailly. This pariſh conſiſts chiefly of a vale, extending along the banks of the river Girvan, about 6 miles; the breadth is at an average 4. It contains upwards of 1600 inhabitants. The ſurface is beautifully diverſified with gentle ſwellings, interſperſed with natural woods and plantations, but riſes on the ſouth to hills, rather bleak and barren. The pariſh abounds with coal, limeſtone, and marle; there are alſo ſeveral chalybeate and petrifying ſprings in the pariſh. The rental is about 3300l. per annum.

Barr. This is a pretty extenſive hilly pariſh, containing about 750 inhabitants. There are ſome chalybeate ſprings, and good appearance of coal, but none as yet found.

Straiton. The length of this pariſh from E. to W. is 15, and the average breadth 5 miles; the number of its inhabitants about 940, yielding about 3 ool. ſterling of yearly rent. The greater part is hilly and barren; but the natural wood which ſkirts many of the hills and the extenſive plantations, improve the appearance much. The pariſh abounds with coal, lime, marl, and freeſtone. It is watered by the Doon and Girvan, both which take their riſe here from different lochs. Loch Doon, in which are the ruins of an old caſtle, is 7 miles in length, and abounds with ſalmon and trout. The village of Girvan deſerves notice for the pleaſantneſs of its ſituation, and the neatneſs and regularity of the houſes.

Old * and New Cumnock †. Theſe originally formed one pariſh, though they have been diſjoined ſince the beginning of the preſent century. Upon the whole this diſtrict is hilly, but theſe afford good ſheep paſture. It is watered by two rivers, the Nith, which takes its riſe in the pariſh of New Cumnock, and the Lugar. Coal abounds here, and there is plenty of limeſtone, ſome of which upon Lord Dumfries' grounds is finely variegated, and takes a tolerably good poliſh, and in which a variety of petrifactions are found. There is a lead mine in the barony of Afton, which is wrought with ſucceſs.

* Old Cumnock contains 1200 inhabitants. Its length is 10, breadth 2 miles.

† New Cumnock contains 1,632 inhabitants. Its length is 8, its breadth 12 miles.

(To be continued.)

A

A FRIEND IN NEED;

AN AFFECTING HISTORY.

GEORGE CORNISH, a native of London, was brought up to the ſea. After making ſeveral voyages to the Eaſt Indies in the capacity of mate, he obtained the command of a ſhip in the country trade there, and paſſed many years of his life in ſailing from one port to another of the Company's different ſettlements, and reſiding at intervals on ſhore with the ſuperintendant of their commercial concerns. Having by theſe means raiſed a moderate fortune, and being now beyond the meridian of life, he felt a ſtrong deſire of returning to his native country, and ſeeing his family and friends, concerning whom he had received no tidings for a long time. He realized his property, ſettled his affairs, and taking his paſſage for England, arrived in the Downs after an abſence of ſixteen years.

He immediately repaired to London, and went to the houſe of an only brother whom he had left poſſeſſed of a genteel place in a public office. He found that his brother was dead, and the family broken up; and he was directed to the houſe of one of his nieces, who was married and ſettled at a ſmall diſtance from town. On making himſelf known, he was received with great reſpect and affection by the married niece, and a ſingle ſiſter who reſided with her: to which good reception, the idea of his bringing back with him a large fortune, did not a little contribute. They preſſed him in the moſt urgent manner to take up his abode there, and omitted nothing that could teſtify their dutiful regard to ſo near a relation. On his part, he was ſincerely glad to ſee them, and preſented them with ſome valuable Indian commodities which he had brought with him. They ſoon fell into converſation concerning the family events that had taken place during his long abſence. Mutual condolences paſſed on the death of the father; the mother had been dead long before. The captain, in the warmth of his heart, declared his intention of befriending the ſurvivors of the family, and his wiſhes of ſeeing the ſecond ſiſter as comfortably ſettled in the world as the firſt ſeemed to be.

"But (ſaid he) are you two the only ones left? What is become of my little ſmiling playfellow Amelia? I remember her as if it were yeſterday, coming behind my chair, and giving me a ſly pull, and then running away that I might follow her for a kiſs. I ſhould be ſorry if any thing had happened to her." "Alas, ſir, (ſaid the eldeſt niece) ſhe has been the cauſe of an infinite deal of trouble to her friends! She was always a giddy girl, and her miſconduct has proved her ruin. It would be happy if we could all forget her!" "What then, (ſaid the uncle) has ſhe diſhonoured herſelf? Poor creature!" "I cannot ſay (replied the niece) that ſhe has done ſo in the worſt ſenſe of the word; but ſhe has diſgraced herſelf and her family by a haſty fooliſh match with one beneath her, and it has ended, as might have been expected, in poverty and wretchedneſs." "I am glad (returned the captain) that it is no worſe; for though I much diſapprove of improper matches, yet young girls may fall into ſtill greater evils, and where there is no crime, there can be no irreparable diſgrace. But who was the man, and what did my brother ſay to it?" "Why, ſir, I cannot ſay but it was partly my father's own fault; for he took a fort of liking to the young man, who was a drawing-maſter employed in the family, and would not forbid him the houſe after we had informed him of of the danger of an attachment between Amelia and him. So when it was too late, he fell into a violent paſſion about it, which had no other effect than to drive the girl directly into her lover's arms. They married, and ſoon fell into difficulties. My father, of courſe, would do nothing for them; and when he died, he not only diſinherited her, but made us promiſe no longer to look upon her as a ſiſter." "And you did make that promiſe?" ſaid the captain in a tone of ſurprize and diſpleaſure. "We could not diſobey our parent (replied the other ſiſter) but we have ſeveral times ſent her relief in her neceſſities, though it was improper for us to ſee her." And pray what is become of her at laſt—where is ſhe now?" "Really, ſhe and her huſband have ſhifted their lodgings ſo often, that it is ſome time ſince we heard any thing about them." "Some time? How long?" "Perhaps half a year, or more." "Poor outcaſt! (cried the captain, in a ſort of muttered half-voice) I have made no promiſe, how-

ever, to renounce thee. Be pleaſed madam, (he continued, addreſſing himſelf gravely to the married niece) to favour me with the laſt direction you had to this unfortunate ſiſter." She bluſhed, and looked confuſed; and at length, after a good deal of ſearching, preſented it to her uncle. "But, my dear ſir, (ſaid ſhe) you will not think of leaving us to-day. My ſervant ſhall make all the inquiries you chooſe, and ſave you the trouble; and to-morrow you can ride to town, and do as you think proper." "My good niece, (ſaid the captain) I am but an indifferent ſleeper, and I am afraid things would run in my head and keep me awake. Beſides, I am naturally impatient, and love to do my buſineſs myſelf. You will excuſe me." So ſaying, he took up his hat, and without much ceremony went out of the houſe, and took the road to town on foot, leaving his two nieces ſomewhat diſconcerted.

When he arrived, he went without delay to the place mentioned, which was a bye ſtreet near Soho. The people who kept the lodgings informed him, that the perſons he inquired after had left them ſeveral months, and they did not know what was become of them. This threw the captain into great perplexity; but while he was conſidering what he ſhould do next, the woman of the houſe recollected that Mr Bland (that was the drawing maſter's name) had been employed at a certain ſchool, where information about him might poſſibly be obtained. Captain Cornith haſtened away to the place, and was informed by the maſter of the ſchool, that ſuch a man had indeed been engaged there, but had ceaſed to attend for ſome time paſt. "He was a very well behaved induſtrious young man (added the maſter) but in diſtreſſed circumſtances, which prevented him from making that genteel appearance which we expect in all who attend our ſchool; ſo I was obliged to diſmiſs him. It was a great force upon my feelings, I aſſure you, ſir, to do ſo, but you know the thing could not be helped." The captain eyed him with indignant contempt, and ſaid, "I ſuppoſe then, ſir, your feelings never ſuffered you to inquire where this poor creature lodged, or what became of him afterward?" "As to that (replied the maſter) every man knows his own buſineſs beſt, and my time is fully taken up with my own concerns; but I believe I have a note of the lodging he then occupied—here it is." The captain took it, and turning on his heel, withdrew in ſilence.

He poſted away to the place, but there too had the mortification of learning that he was too late. The people however told him that they believed he might find the family he was ſeeking in a neighbouring alley, at a lodging up three pair of ſtairs. The captain's heart ſunk within him; however, taking a boy as a guide, he proceeded immediately to the ſpot. On going up the narrow creaking ſtaircaſe, he met a man coming down with a bed on his ſhoulders. At the top of the landing ſtood another with a bundle of blankets and ſheets. A woman with a child in her arms was expoſtulating with him, and he heard her exclaim, "Cruel! not to leave me one bed for myſelf and my poor children!" "Stop (ſaid the captain to the man) ſet down thoſe things." The man heſitated. The captain renewed his command in a peremptory tone; and then advanced towards the woman. They looked earneſtly at each other. Through her pale and emaciated features he ſaw ſomething of his little ſmiler; and at length, in a faint voice, he addreſſed her, "Are you Amelia Corniſh?" "That was my name," ſhe replied. "I am your uncle," he cried, claſping her in in his arms, and ſobbing as if his heart would break. "My uncle!" ſaid ſhe, and fainted. He was juſt able to ſet her down on the only remaining chair, and take her child from her. Two other young children came running up, and began to ſcream with terror. Amelia recovered herſelf. "Oh, ſir, what a ſituation you ſee me in!" "A ſituation, indeed! (ſaid he) Poor forſaken creature! but you have one friend left!"

He then aſked what was become of her huſband. She told him, that having fatigued himſelf with walking every day to a great diſtance for a little employment, that ſcarcely afforded them bread, he had fallen ill, and was now in an hoſpital, and that after having been obliged to ſell moſt of their little furniture and clothes for preſent ſubſiſtence, their landlord had juſt ſeized their only remaining bed for ſome arrears of rent. The captain immediately diſcharged the debt, and cauſing the bed to be brought up again, diſmiſſed the man. He then entered

entered into a converſation with his niece about the events that had befallen her. "Alas! ſir, (ſaid ſhe) I am ſenſible I was greatly to blame in diſobeying my father, and leaving his roof as I did; but perhaps ſomething might be alledged in my excuſe—at leaſt, years of calamity and diſtreſs may be an expiation. As to my huſband, however, he has never given me the leaſt cauſe of complaint—he has ever been kind and good, and what we have ſuffered has been through misfortune and not fault. To be ſure, when we married, we did not conſider how a family was to be maintained. His was a poor employment, and ſickneſs and other accidents ſoon brought us to a ſtate of poverty, from which we could never retrieve ourſelves. He, poor man! was never idle when he could help it, and denied himſelf every indulgence in order to provide for the wants of me and the children. I did my part, too, as well as I was able. But my father's unrelenting ſeverity made me quite heart-broken; and though my ſiſters two or three times gave us a little relief in our paſſing neceſſities—for nothing elſe could have made me aſk it in the manner I did—yet they would never permit me to ſee them, and for ſome time paſt have entirely abandoned us. I thought heaven had abandoned us too. The hour of extremeſt diſtreſs was come; but you have been ſent for our comfort." "And your comfort, pleaſe God! I will be," cried the captain with energy. "You are my own dear child, and your little ones ſhall be mine too. Dry up your tears—better days, I hope, are approaching."

Evening was now coming on, and it was too late to think of changing lodgings. The captain procured a neighbour to go out for ſome proviſions and other neceſſaries, and then took his leave, with a promiſe of being with his niece early the next morning. Indeed, as he propoſed going to pay a viſit to her huſband, ſhe was far from wiſhing to detain him longer. He went directly from thence to the hoſpital, and having got acceſs to the apothecary, begged to be informed of the real ſtate of his patient Bland. The apothecary told him that he laboured under a ſlow fever, attended with extreme dejection of ſpirits, but that there were no ſigns of urgent danger. "If you will allow me to ſee him (ſaid the captain) I believe I ſhall be able to adminiſter a cordial more effectual, perhaps, than all your medicines." He was ſhewn up to the ward where the poor man lay, and ſeated by his bedſide. "Mr Bland (ſaid he) I am a ſtranger to you, but I come to bring you ſome news of your family." The ſick man rouſed himſelf, as it were, from a ſtupor, and fixed his eyes in ſilence on the captain. He proceeded—"Perhaps you may have heard of an uncle that your wife had in the Eaſt Indies—he is come home, and—and—I am he." Upon this he eagerly ſtretched out his hand, and taking that of Bland, which was thruſt out of the bedclothes to meet it, gave it a cordial ſhake. The ſick man's eyes gliſtened—he graſped the captain's hand with all his remaining ſtrength, and drawing it to his mouth, kiſſed it with fervour. All he could ſay, was "God bleſs you!—be kind to Amelia!" "I will—I will—(cried the captain) I will be a father to you all—Cheer up—keep up your ſpirits—all will be well!" He then, with a kind look and another ſhake of the hand, wiſhed him a good night, and left the poor man lightened at once of half his diſeaſe.

The captain went home to the coffeehouſe where he lodged, got a light ſupper, and went early to bed. After meditating ſome time with heart-felt ſatisfaction on the work of the day, he fell into a ſweet ſleep which laſted till daybreak. The next morning early he roſe and ſallied forth in ſearch of furniſhed lodgings. After ſome inquiry, he met with a commodious ſet, in a pleaſant airy ſituation, for which he agreed. He then drove to Amelia, and found her and her children neat and clean, and as well dreſt as their poor wardrobe would admit. He embraced them with the utmoſt affection, and rejoiced Amelia's heart with a favourable account of her huſband. He then told them to prepare for a ride with him. The children were overjoyed at the propoſal, and they accompanied him down to the coach in high ſpirits. Amelia ſcarcely knew what to think or expect. They drove firſt to a warehouſe for ready-made linen, where the captain made Amelia furniſh herſelf with a complete ſet of every thing neceſſary for preſent uſe for the children and herſelf, not forgetting ſome ſhirts for her huſband. Thence they went to a clothes ſhop, where the little boy was ſupplied with a jacket and trowſers, a

hat and great coat, and the girl with another great coat, and a bonnet—both were made as happy as happy could be. They were next all furnished with new shoes. In short they had not proceeded far, before the mother and three children were all in complete new habiliments, decent but not fine; while the old ones were all tied up in a great bundle, and destined for some family still poorer than they had been.

The captain then drove to the lodgings he had taken, and which he had directed to be put in thorough order. He handed Amelia up stairs, who knew not whether she was going. He brought her into a handsome parlour, and seated her in a chair. This, my dear, said he, is your house. I hope you will let me now and then come and see you in it. Amelia turned pale and could not speak. At length a flood of tears came to her relief, and she suddenly threw herself at her uncle's feet, and poured out thanks and blessings in a broken voice. He raised her, and kindly kissing her and her children, slipt a purse of gold into her hand, and hurried down stairs.

He next went to the hospital, and found Mr Bland sitting up in bed, and taking some food with apparent pleasure. He sat down by him. "God bless you! sir, (said Bland) I see now it is all a reality, and not a dream. Your figure has been haunting me all night, and I have scarcely been able to satisfy myself whether I had really seen and spoke to you, or whether it was a fit of delirium. Yet my spirits have been lightened, and I have now been eating with a relish I have not experienced for many days past. But may I ask how is my poor Amelia and my little ones?" "They are well and happy, my good friend, (said the captain) and I hope you will soon be so along with them." The apothecary came up, and felt his patient's pulse. "You are a lucky doctor, indeed, sir, (said he to Captain Cornish) you have cured the poor man of his fever. His pulse is as calm as my own." The captain consulted him about the safety of removing him; and the apothecary thought that there would be no hazard in doing it that very day. The captain waited the arrival of the physician, who confirmed the same opinion. A sedan chair was procured, and full directions being obtained for the future treatment, with the physician's promise to look after him, the captain walked before the chair to the new lodgings. On the knock at the door, Amelia looked out of the window, and seeing the chair, ran down, and met her uncle and husband in the passage. The poor man, not knowing where he was, and gazing wildly around him, was carried up stairs and placed upon a good bed, while his wife and children assembled round it. A glass of wine brought by the people of the house restored him to his recollection, when a most tender scene ensued, which the uncle closed as soon as he could, for fear of too much agitating the yet feeble organs of the sick man.

By Amelia's constant attention, assisted by proper help, Mr Bland shortly recovered; and the whole family lost their sickly emaciated appearance, and became healthy and happy. The kind uncle was never long absent from them, and was always received with looks of pleasure and gratitude that penetrated his very soul. He obtained for Mr Bland a good situation in the exercise of his profession, and took Amelia and her children into his special care. As to his other nieces, though he did not entirely break off his connexion with them, but on the contrary, shewed them occasional marks of the kindness of a relation, yet he could never look upon them with true cordiality. And as they had so well kept their promise to their father of never treating Amelia as a sister, while in her afflicted state, he took care not to tempt them to break it, now she was in a favoured and prosperous condition.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

Essays relating to Agriculture, &c. Vol. III. By James Anderson, L. L. D. &c. &c.

FROM this useful and interesting volume, to the gentleman and the farmer, we shall give one or two extracts.

Account of the Tumuli of Kamptschatka, and of the Larch Tree.

WHEN Dr Pallas, under the auspices of the Empress of all the Russias, was employed, a good many years ago, to make a survey of the eastern parts of her Asiatic

Aſiatic dominions, he obſerved in the peninſula of Kamptſchatka, ſeveral *tumuli* that were evidently artificial; but theſe had been reared up at a period ſo remote, that none of the preſent inhabitants of that country had any tradition even reſpecting their origin, or the uſes for which they had originally been conſtructed. To obtain a knowledge of this, he cauſed one of them to be opened up. In the centre of the mound, and on a level with the ſurface of the plain on which it ſtood, he found an oblong platform, protected by beams of wood joining each other at the top, and ſpreading wide below, like the roof of a houſe, and placed cloſe together ſo as prevent the earth from falling on the area; where had been depoſited ſome human bodies ſtretched at full length, as appeared by the remains of ſkeletons there found. This kind of roof had been covered over with earth to a great height; and thus had been formed the *tumuli* in queſtion. The wood was Larch: and here alſo it was found to be uncorrupted. How long it had remained there it is impoſſible to ſay; but from concomitant circumſtances it is probable it could not be leſs than ſeveral thouſand years."

Other intereſting particulars (the more ſo as they ſhew the durability of this wood, even when cut in a youthful growing ſtate,) are the following:

"In January 1772, a violent wind, committed great devaſtations in Scotland, overturned, among others, two or three larch trees that grew in the plantations of Mr Campbell of Shawfield, at Woodhall, near Glaſgow. Theſe trees were ſo large as to admit of being cut up into planks, which were not particularly attended to by the late Mr Campbell, who was then alive. About ten years afterwards, his brother, the preſent very reſpectable owner, ſucceeded to that eſtate; and finding, in his rounds, a low houſe made of boards which had been employed for feeding ſwine, in a waſte corner, under the drip of ſome large trees, that had been neglected for many years, which he thought a very unſightly object; ordered it to be taken down and carried away as rubbiſh. The carpenter, when he began to knock it to pieces, was extremely ſurpriſed to find the wood quite freſh, and mentioned it to Mr Campbell, as a very unuſual circumſtance, telling him, at the ſame time, that he now recogniſed that theſe troughs had been made of the larch wood above named. Some time afterwards, being ordered to repair the top of ſome ſtalls in the ſtable, that had been gnawed by the horſes, on that occaſion, the carpenter ſaid he did not know how he could then do it, as he happened to have no ſeaſoned wood at that time, and and could get none in that neighbourhood. Mr Campbell, recollecting that he had ſaid the wood of the ſwine-houſe was quite freſh, deſired him to examine it, and ſee if that could be made to anſwer the purpoſe. It was tried, and found to be perfectly good; and having been put up, ſtood there, without any marks of decay, for ſeveral years, till, in conſequence of ſome conſiderable alterations that were making, the whole of theſe ſtalls were taken away, and theſe pieces of larch wood loſt ſight of.

"The ſame gentleman having afterwards learnt, that on the coaſt of Lincolnſhire, where decoys for catching wild ducks are made, in doing which, it becomes neceſſary to drive many ſtakes into the mud overflowed by the ſea, for the purpoſe of ſtretching the nets, (which ſtakes are found to be very expenſive to uphold, as oak ſtakes, between low and high water-mark, very ſoon decay,)—one gentleman, wiſhing to try the durability of larch wood in theſe circumſtances, put alternate ſtakes of larch and oak. Two ſets of oak wood had been entirely worn out, as his informant aſſured him, and the larch continued firm. How long they may ſtill laſt, it is impoſſible to ſay.

"Mr Campbell, deſirous of making a comparative trial himſelf, made two gates, the ſupporters of which were to be made of larch wood; and the other, of the ſame ſize and ſhape, of the beſt foreign fir he could find. They were both painted, for the ſake of neatneſs and uniformity. One ſet of the fir ſtakes were worn out ſome time ago, and have been renewed. The larch ſtands firm till this hour; and how many ſets of fir poſts they may outlaſt no one can tell.

"I myſelf happened to obſerve a ſpire of young larch wood, in the garden of Mr Dempſter, who has been ſo long diſtinguiſhed for his conduct in the Britiſh Parliament, which had been ſtuck into the ground as a pole for the plant of hops, and allowed to ſtand there ſummer and winter, for the ſpace, as he found

found, upon inquiry, of more than ſix years: on a careful examination of it, no ſymptom whatever of rotting could be diſcovered in it any where.

"This, and other facts, having turned my attention to the ſubject of larch wood very ſtrongly, I cauſed ſome ſpires to be cut from a plantation I had made of larch in Aberdeenſhire, and ſent to this place for the ſake of experiment. Theſe ſpires were of no more than eight years growth, at the time they were cut, and were upwards of twenty feet high: of ſome of theſe I cauſed a rude ſeat to be made for a garden, the joinings being made merely by boring holes with an auger into the parts that were to receive the ends of other pieces, which were ſhaped ſo as to fit the holes. The bark was not taken off; and ſome of the ſmalleſt pieces in the top, not thicker than my finger, were thus placed as uprights in the bank. It is five years ſince the wood was cut, and four years ſince the ſeat was made, which has ſtood ſince that time in a place where it is expoſed to the ſun and weather, with only the partial ſhelter of a few branches of a tree over head. No marks of rotting are as yet (January 10th 1796) diſcoverable on any part of it, nor of the other ſpires, which have lain without doors all that time, in various circumſtances; but what appears ſtill more extraordinary to me, is, that it has neither gelled (ſplit by the action of the ſun,) nor ſhrunk ſo as to looſen the joints, which ſtill continue firm."

Another extraordinary property of this wood, in the ſtate of timber, is its being in a degree indeſtructible even by fire: a quality, however, that renders its bruſhwood a more valuable fuel. The diſcovery of this fact is related as follows:

"In countries where feul is ſcarce, nothing could ſo well ſupply the want of it as the bruſh of larch wood; and here a peculiarity occurs, that greatly diſtinguiſhes this tree, in an economical ſenſe, from all others. In regard to all other trees, conſidered as fuel, it is the wood, and not the ſmall branches, which forms the beſt fuel; but it is quite the reverſe with the larch, the wood of which cannot be applied to this uſe; but in return, the ſmall branches of this tree are found to make a fire nearly equally well with the larger billets of other trees. This is a diſcovery that was made, as moſt others have been, by accident, in the ſouth of Scotland, a few years ago, that deſerves to be generally known.

"A gentleman, who owns a ſmall eſtate in Etrick foreſt, where coals are at a great diſtance, and fuel very ſcarce, thought he could not employ a conſiderable part of his land to a better uſe than that of planting trees upon it, chiefly with a view to ſell them for fire wood. At the beginning, he planted ſcarcely any other tree but the Scotch fir; but obſerving, by degrees, the ſuperior luxuriance and rapidity of growth of the larix, he gradually began to plant ſome of theſe, encreaſing the number more and more, from year to year, as he came better to remark their ſuperiority over the others. When his plantations had advanced ſome years, he began to lop the under branches from the trees as they encroached on each other; and carrying theſe branches to a ſide, he arranged them into lots of a convenient ſize for ſale, and then ſold them on a fixed day, by auction, to the higheſt bidder. As his larches came forward, he treated them exactly in the ſame manner; and arranging theſe in heaps ſimilar to thoſe of the fir, they were ſold at the ſame time with the others. Soon after he began thus to prune the larches, he was not a little ſurprized to find, that a heap of larch bruſh ſold readily at double the price at leaſt that the ſame perſons would give for one of fir of the ſame ſize. On aſking the reaſon of this ſtriking peculiarity, the purchaſers ingenuouſly told him, that when they put a faggot of fir-bruſh upon the fire, it got up into a blaze, and was almoſt inſtantly conſumed, ſo as to be of little ſervice, and occaſion much trouble and inconvenience; but when they put a faggot of larch upon the grate, it took fire more ſlowly, did not burn ſo fiercely, but continued, with a clear ſteady heat, nearly as long, and with as good effect, as billet-wood of fir would do. Thus did experience teach them a leſſon of the utmoſt conſequence in rural economy, and clearly eſtabliſhed the fact, that there is ſcarcely a ſituation in this iſland in which the ſmalleſt twig of this inеſtimable tree may not be applied to ſome very uſeful purpoſe in life."

New

New Travels into the Interior Parts of Africa, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, in the years 1783, 1784, and 1785. Tranſlated from the French of M. Vaillant, illuſtrated with a Map, delineating the route of his preſent and former Travels; and with twenty-two other Copper-plates. 3 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. *Robinſons.*

NO man ever had the means more completely at his command, was better qualified to communicate the ſtores derived from induſtry and experience, or more liberally inclined to gratify the utmoſt curioſity of his readers: and with whatever avidity and eagerneſs he may be again peruſed by ſuch as have already participated in his purſuits, or ranſacked the reſources he opens of honeſt intelligence, we venture to inſure them high ſatisfaction. Our very intelligent adventurer, no abetter of impoſture, embraces, with a zeal truly honourable to the liberal purſuit of ſcience, every opportunity that occurs of detecting it, diſſipating the clouds of ignorance, in which genuine nature is ſtill ſo much enveloped, and, by adhering rigidly to fact, effectually counteracts the prevalence of fiction and falſehood. The reſult, indeed, of long and ſevere exertion and inveſtigation, are here exhibited in ſuch genuine and explicit characters, as cannot fail to intereſt, in an eminent degree, all the real admirers of rural ſcenery in its naked and ſimple ſtate.

Theſe travels exhibit a ſeries of experiments carried on for the advancement of knowledge, at the riſk of whatever is valuable to human comfort. We have here a man poſſeſſed of eaſe and independence, iſſuing from the boſom of taſte and luxury; and, for the purſuit of ſcience, relinquiſhing all the endearments of domeſtic felicity; committing himſelf to the perils of the ocean in a tedious and diſaſtrous voyage; ſweltering under the potent rays of a vertical ſun, plunging amidſt the ſtorms which agitate the tropical climates with ſo much violence; almoſt ſuffocated by clouds of of ſaline duſt and acid vapours, conſtantly inhaled from a ſoil every where impregnated by ſalt and ſulphur; alternately parched with thirſt, and devoured by hunger, without proſpect of water or food; experiencing the narroweſt eſcapes from poiſoned arrows, and poiſoned fountains, and the moſt ſerious depredations both of robbers and fire; exploring the hordes of unknown barbarians, far from the counſel and countenance of regular ſociety; embracing as aſſociates and friends, tribes of men as wild as the ſummits that harbour them, and uncultivated as the game they purſue; daſhing into the boſoms of foreſts infeſted by beaſts of prey, croſſing on rafts or ſtumps of trees the moſt impetuous torrents; ſtumbling on a kraal of miſerable wretches, blockaded in their huts by a peſtilence ſo deadly, that it ſeemed impoſſible either to recede or continue, without embracing inevitable deſtruction; encountering elephants, who are nearly treading him down, rhinoceroſes whoſe ſtrength is enormous, and mode of defence peculiarly fierce and dreadful; giraffes, buffaloes, lions, tigers, hyenas, vultures, and almoſt every other carnivorous animal! Such a ſeries of hazards as diſtinguiſh this bold adventurer cannot be read or recited without conſiderable pain; but they give peculiar intereſt to the narration, and ſenſibly enhance the value of the reſult.

As we have already given ſome extracts from theſe volumes (ſee p. 175. and 382.) we ſhall here endeavour to ſet before our readers a ſhort ſketch of the contents, and point out ſome of the advantages which are likely to be derived from the labours of M. Vaillant in this quarter of the world, in which Britain is now more particularly intereſted.

In theſe volumes we have a deſcription of a very conſiderable tract of country behind and round the Cape of Good Hope. Our author's meteorological remarks on the adjacent mountains, ſome of which overlook an immenſe extent, both of ſea and land, are curious and new. Some of theſe altitudes, the very deſcription of which renders us giddy, helped him to a partial anticipation of the difficulties he had to ſurmount in the journey he meditated: but his ardour only increaſed in proportion as the wilds under view appeared impaſſable. He enumerates, in this introduction to the travels before him, various incidents, occaſioned by his friendſhips both in town and among the planters on their farms, at a diſtance which conſiderably impeded his ſetting out. Of all the captivating ſpots in this rich and romantic colony, a place called the Twenty-four Rivers ſeems to have charmed him moſt. He mentions it as peculiarly calculated for

for the ſcite of a town, which, with very little attention, might ſoon be made to rival that on the Cape; and from the vicinity of a capacious harbour, and a conſtant ſupply of the beſt and cheapeſt proviſions, with every commercial accommodation, eaſily ſurpaſs it both in trade, population, and magnificence. He traverſed the whole of what is called Hottentot Holland, Swellinbach, Draaken Steyn, Rockeveld, Rooge-zand, and, by Swartland, every point as far as this enchanting retreat. The reſpective productions of the ſeveral cantons, their ſtate of cultivation, and local peculiarities, are deſcribed in his former work. They furniſhed him few articles for his collection on this occaſion; and what obſervations they ſuggeſt, are chiefly confined to the characters of the planters, and their mode of living. Theſe he divides into three claſſes: The firſt are a kind of grandees of enormous wealth, poſſeſſed of ſumptuous eſtabliſhments, and marked from others by a diſtant, ſupercilious, and haughty deportment: The next owe every thing to their own induſtry, enjoy an high degree of independence, live in a moderate ſtate of competence, and emulate each other in practiſing the amiable virtues of kindneſs and hoſpitality: The third are a ſpecies of drovers, who keep their flocks in the receſſes of the country, and expoſe them to ſale in the different cantons, lead a wandering and paſtoral life, and have no means of ſubſiſtence, but what is derived from this ambulatory traffic.

The author has no where laid before his readers a regular catalogue of his acquiſitions in natural hiſtory. They can beſt judge of theſe who have acceſs to the cabinet he muſt by this time have digeſted and arranged. The following are a few ſpecimens of the advantages we owe to his new Travels:

1. Though no botaniſt himſelf, he diſcloſes the moſt fertile ſources for enriching that delicious ſcience to ſuch as ſtudy and purſue it. He promiſes to publiſh, with all convenient ſpeed, ſeveral engravings of ſome ſingularly beautiful plants. He explains the nature of vegetation in thoſe arid climates, characterizes the ſoil, and directs the floriſt how to cheriſh and preſerve this exquiſite taſte with moſt pleaſure and ſucceſs. An uncommon plant often and inſenſibly rivets him to the ſpot. In a ſweet thicket on the bank of the Fiſh River, he is filled with rapture at the ſight of a lilly ſhedding its beauties to the "deſert air," and waving majeſtically on a flexible ſtem, ſeven feet high, and ſix inches round the bulb, more than one foot in length, and nearly two and a half in circumference.

2. His claſſification of animals was here conſiderably augmented, as theſe fertile banks furniſhed him with eighty different ſpecies of birds, ten of which were entirely new: their novelty was the more pleaſing, as it was what he principally ſought. He added likewiſe to his collection many quadrupeds both great and ſmall: but what is of the higheſt conſequence to the knowledge of genuine nature, the habits and manners of every independent kind he was chiefly careful to examine and diſplay; and from the inſtances produced in theſe volumes of his acuteneſs and diſcrimination, we are heartily diſpoſed to wiſh him all poſſible ſucceſs in the ſeveral publications announced, and which are probably now in train.

3. He endeavours to purge natural hiſtory of all the miſhapen fables which have hitherto diſfigured and diſguiſed it. Several facts doubted or diſbelieved, he authenticates; aſſerts the practibility of taming the fierceſt animals from his own experience and example in the caſe of a zebra; and eſtabliſhes the faſcinating power of certain reptiles from the teſtimony of his own ſenſes, and that of other ſcientific gentlemen of indiſputable credibility and honour: and theſe things are the more likely to be true, that this publication muſt reach the Cape, where many witneſſes are alive and to be found, and infallible means of detecting fictitious ſtatements are at hand.

4. Nothing recommends the work more to our attention, than the many amiable and intereſting traits it affords of our common nature in its moſt artleſs and ſimple condition. All the Author's ſuffering and expence of time, talent, and property, would have been amply repayed by only quaſhing that calumny and averſion, which unfortunately conſigned ſuch multitudes of our fellow-creatures to the hatred and injury of others, not much better than themſelves. But he reſcues alſo numberleſs hordes of mild and harmleſs individuals from prejudice and obſcurity; makes them known and reſpected by each other; and inſtructs the

the government of these remote settlements how the numerous tribes who occupy the back grounds may be trained and made serviceable: and nothing can be more pleasing than the rapture and enthusiasm with which he dwells and expatiates on their warm unsuspicious tempers, the mildness and freedom of their manners, the hospitality they shew to strangers, the confidence they exercise on all occasions, and the very exquisite pleasure they uniformly take in doing generous and good natured things.

5. The predecessors of our traveller, in some part of the same route, are every where handsomely treated. Of some who evidently had the improvement of science exclusively at heart, he speaks in terms of high respect, and rectifies their mistakes with delicacy and liberality; but others who take every thing on trust, and are fond of exaggerating the traditions of the populace, and even repeat with approbation the romantic fables of the planters, he industriously exposes to the infamy they merit.

6. On the supposition that we shall be able to retain this inestimable settlement of which we are now in possession, we earnestly recommend these Travels to the attention of Government: they bring forward objects of great public importance: various high commercial advantages in which this country abounds are suggested, some of the finest bays for shipping in the known world are pointed out, and several rich sources of naval stores laid open. New situations peculiarly inviting to fresh colonization are disclosed, where the soil is fertile, the climate gentle, water plenty, game abundant, ample communication with the sea and with Europe open, and the whole scenery, for an immense sweep of the most beautiful lying grounds, exquisitely rich and romantic. The practicability of traversing the whole of these unknown regions is frequently and fully ascertained; and the best guides to such an undertaking are, doubtless, the adventures and experience here detailed.

A Practical Treatise on Planting; and the Management of Woods and Coppices. By Samuel Hayes, Esq; M. R. I. A. and Member of the Committee of Agriculture, of the Dublin Society. &c. &c. 8vo. 6s. Boards. *Allen & West.*

THIS little volume was written and printed "in consequence of the wishes of several respectable members of the Dublin Society."

In the management of woods and coppices, we meet with the following very ingenious remarks on cutting down and barking the oak, which we think well worthy of the British woodman's attention:

"The utmost care should be observed in felling coppices in such a manner, as may ensure a sound and perfect growth from the stools, and such as might hereafter afford a choice of young trees for future reserves, if there should not be found a sufficiency of saplins from the acorns.—There is a wide difference of opinion on this subject; I have known some owners of large tracts of wood, and great lovers of timber, who have cautiously prohibited the stripping of bark off their oak nearer than six inches to the ground, about which spot they suppose the tree to be felled, whilst others wish to have the bark stripped as near the ground as possible, provided that in so doing, there is no part whatever of the root laid bare.

"I profess to be of the last opinion, and think the advocates for the former method would, on closer investigation, save themselves a considerable injury; as it must be evident to any person, who will give himself the trouble of examining the growth of a shoot from an old stock, that so long as the sap has a portion of bark to ascend through, the shoot is not forced out; but at last makes its appearance at some inches above the ground, on the side of the old stub, and often in a horizontal position; where, if several weak ones are thus produced, they form an unsightly tuft of almost useless brush-wood; but if one by superior strength, or by the others being pruned away, shall take a lead, it must be by bending upwards at its base, like a breast-work in a ditch, with this difference in favour of the latter, that the one depends immediately on its own roots, whilst the young oak has nothing to depend on but the shell of the old stub, which in this situation generally becomes rotten within side, and daily less and less able to give that support, which the encreasing weight of the young tree is daily more in need of: from this circumstance it happens, that we so often find some of our tallest young oak, from ten to fifteen years growth, lying flat on the ground in our

coppices, ſlip'd off as it were, from the old ſtool at the ſpot from whence they were produced; whereas if the bark had been ſtripp'd quite to the ground, and the tree then cut as low as poſſible with a ſharp axe, leaving the centre of the ſtub a little higher than the edges, the young ſhoots muſt have ſprung up like ſuckers, quite free from the original ſtem, and often at ſix or eight inches diſtance from it, their buts being ſufficiently low in the ground to enable them to ſtrike roots for themſelves, and ſtanding at ſuch a diſtance from each other, that their growth may be perpendicular for ſeveral years without interference, and conſequently till they arrive at ſuch a ſize that the worſt may be felled for uſeful purpoſes, and the beſt reſerved, with nearly the ſame advantage as if it had been a ſapling produced from the acorn."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London; for the year 1796. Parts I. and II.

The following are the titles of the papers; continued from page 335.

Aſtronomical Papers.

Account of the Diſcovery of a New Comet. By Miſs Caroline Herſchel: To which the Obſervations of Dr Herſchel, extracted from his Journal, are ſubjoined.—On the Method of obſerving the Changes that happen in the fixed ſtars; with ſome remarks on the ſtability of the Light of the Sun. To which is added, a Catalogue of comparative brightneſs, for aſcertaining the permanency of the luſtre of the ſtars. By Dr Herſchel.—On the periodical ſtar α *Herculis*; with remarks tending to eſtabliſh the rotatory motion of the ſtars on their axis. To which is added, a ſecond Catalogue of the comparative brightneſs of the ſtars. By Dr Herſchel.

Philoſophical and Mathematical Papers.

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The Meteorological Journal, as uſual, cloſes Part I.; and Mr Baker's Annual Regiſter of the Weather, &c. makes its cuſtomary appearance in the ſecond Part.

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POETRY.

THE following Ode is the production of *Shah Allum*, the ſtill nominal Emperor of Hinduſtan---a man whoſe misfortunes and ſufferings are abundantly known, but whoſe talents and virtues have not been juſtly appreciated. This Ode is eſteemed the beſt of his late performances, and is rendered peculiarly intereſting by the afflicting nature of its theme. It was written at the age of ſeventy, about two years after he had been depoſed, impriſoned, and deprived of his ſight, by Golaâm Khâder, one of his vaſſal Princes, and it bears ample teſtimony of his dignity and his ſpirit.

TRANSLATION OF THE ODE.

THE angry ſtorm now riſes faſt,
Hoarſe howls around Misfortune's blaſt,
Diſperſed abroad in deſart air,
Borne on the gales of ſad Deſpair;
My pow'r, which lately ſhone ſo bright,
Sinks in the deepeſt ſhades of night;
Now blind I mourn, a prey to woe,
Bereft of every bliſs below.

Alas! but haply Heaven's decree
In mercy doom'd this lot to me,
Leſt the accurs'd Uſurper's riſe,
Should wound the Royal ſufferer's eyes;
Surely to ſee th' exulting foe
Would aggravate Misfortune's blow;
To view a wretch aſcend that throne
The right of Timour's race alone.

O'er India's fair extenſive plain
Auſpicious dawn'd my early reign;
Too ſoon the flatt'ring proſpect fled,
Now ſorrow ſhrouds this aged head;
No pow'r averts th' Almighty's doom,
E'en martyr'd glory fought the tomb;
Ere Mecca's rightful Lord expired *
War's ſacrilegious torch was fired;
As the bleſt ſpirit roſe on high
Ill-omen'd wailings rent the ſky;
Heaven's orb aſſum'd a livid glare,
Pale meteors croſs'd the troubled air,
Portending Holy * Emaum's fate,
From impious † Yezzid's baneful hate;
Like him I fell, from grandeur hurl'd,
The ſov'reign of a ſubject world;
Oh! may this dread beheſt of Heav'n
An earneſt prove of ſins forgiven!

In treach'rous league the vengeful clans
Of baſe Moguls, and fierce Pitans,
Aw'd by no law, from duty free,
As faithleſs to their God as me,
In darkneſs laid the infernal plan,
With the low wretch of Hamaadan;
With ‡ Bedgar Beg, Illayer Khan,
And Nuli Mahammed, Hell's worſt ſpawn;
Guiltleſs myſelf, I fear'd no foes,
No doubts within my boſom roſe;
With laviſh hand that fiend I fed,
With blooming honours wreath'd his head;
But honour's wreath can never bind
In grateful ties th' ignoble mind;
The ſnake, whilſt round my knees he clung,
Deep to the heart his Monarch ſtung.

But, ah! the pang which rends my breaſt,
That anguiſh which invades my reſt,
Not from my own misfortunes ſprings,
Sharp miſ'ry is the lot of Kings;
For her I grieve, who fondly ſhares
All my viciſſitudes and cares,
Whoſe love, through each revolving year,
Still wip'd away Affliction's tear,
Heightened my joys, and gently ſpread
Its mantle o'er my drooping head.
Within the Haram's ſcented bow'rs
No more I'll waſte the bliſsful hours;
No more ſhall hear the tuneful throng
Harmonious raiſe the enraptur'd ſong.
In the lone priſon's dreary round
The night-owl wakes her mournful ſound;

* Literally, *martyred.*

* The ſon of Mortiz Alley, who was ſlain at Kurbella.

† Yezzid, the ſon of Mauvia, who cauſed Emaum to be put to death.

‡ Perſons whom Shah Allum had raiſed from obſcurity, and who proved traiterous.

No

No courtiers crowd th' emblazon'd hall.
No ready menials wait my call;
My plaints in ling'ring echoes die,
And the arch'd domes reſponſive ſigh.
Here Murder ſtalks, Suſpicion reigns,
Myſterious Silence chills my veins;
Whilſt Darkneſs, with new terrors fraught,
And Solitude embitter thought.

Say, from the earth is Virtue fled,
Juſtice withdrawn, and Pity dead?
Go forth, ſwift harbingers of fame,
Thro' the wide world theſe deeds proclaim;
Hence, fly, and, borne on ſilver wings,
Rouſe by my wrongs the pride of Kings.
Will Royal Timour ‖ tamely ſee
The inſults Sov'reigns bear thro' me?
Haſte gen'rous § Scindia, haſte, once more
O'er Delhi's plains your legions pour.
Has Britiſh juſtice, Britons' boaſt,
With Haſtings ¶ left Hinduſtan's coaſt?
Are favours paſt remember'd not,
A ceded empire—all forgot?
Forgot the day when firſt they came,
And humbly urg'd the ſtranger's claim,
Poor wand'rers from a foreign ſhore,
By peaceful trade t'increaſe their ſtore?
Oh ſad reverſe! what ills await
On mortals' frail uncertain ſtate!
Now low their benefactor bends,
For aid his feeble arms extends,
Implores protection 'gainſt a ſlave,
From thoſe to whom whole realms he gave;
Begs but a ſafe, obſcure retreat,
Some humble bow'r, ſequeſtered ſeat;
Or in the lonely ſilent cell
With holy Derviſhes to dwell.
Reſign'd, the ruſhy couch he'll preſs,
And Britain's gen'rous children bleſs;
Without a grateful pray'r for thoſe
His oriſons will never cloſe.

Vain wiſh! immers'd in anguiſh deep,
Unheard I mourn, unpitied weep:
No gleam of hope, with cheering ray,
Gilds my expiring ſtreak of day;
Its parting beams pale luſtre ſhed,
The ſhadowy veil of night is ſpread.
Come awful Death! Hail kindred gloom!
For me no terrors ſhroud the tomb.
In death all worldly ſorrows end,
In death the friendleſs find a friend,
In death the wearied ſeek repoſe,
And life releaſe from human woes.
At the glad ſummons pleas'd I'll fly,
For who ſo friendleſs, fallen, as I?
Revengeful man can ne'er invade
Th' inviolable realms of ſhade:
Ambition there can ne'er intrude,
Nor Malice, nor Ingratitude:
There mortal foes contention ceaſe,
Forget their feuds and ſleep in peace:
Freed from his chains, the toil-worn ſlave
Eſcapes from bondage to the grave;
There, there, I'll mock the tyrant's power,
And triumph in my lateſt hour.

‖ Shah Allum wrote a very pathetic letter to Timour of Perſia, repreſenting his ſituation, and ſoliciting aid againſt the uſurpers.

§ Scindia had at this time been driven from the northern provinces by the army of Iſmael Beg, and the Rajahs of Goznajur and Jemeragur.

¶ Mr Haſtings, it is well known, once cheriſhed the noble deſign of emancipating the wretched Monarch from his miſery.

CALEDONIA.

A FAVOURITE SONG BY R. BURNS.

Tune.—"Humours of Glen."

THEIR groves o' ſweet myrtles let foreign lands reckon,
Where bright-beaming ſummers exalt the perfume;
Far dearer to me yon lone glen o' green breckan,
With the burn ſteeling under the lang yellow broom.

Far dearer to me yon humble broom bowers,
Where the blue bell and gowan lurk lowly unſeen;
For there, lightly tripping amang the wild flowers,
A lift'ning the linnet, aft wanders my Jean.

Tho' rich is the breeze, in their gay ſunny valleys,
And cauld Caledonia's blaſt on the wave;
Their ſweet-ſcented woodlands that ſkirt the proud palace,
What are they?—the haunt o' the tyrant and ſlave!

The ſlave's ſpicy foreſts, and gold-bubbling fountains,
The brave Caledonian views wi' diſdain;
He wanders as free as the wind on his mountains,
Save love's willing fetters—the chains of his Jean.

THE following Prologue and Epilogue to the New Play of *The Will**, by Mr Reynolds, poſſeſs conſiderable merit; the former is written by Mr Taylor, the latter by M. P. Andrews, Eſq;

PROLOGUE.

NO new offender ventures here to-night:
Our preſent Culprit is a well known wight,

* For an account of this Play, See the *Cover* of this Number.

Who

Who, ſince his errors with ſuch eaſe obtain
A pardon, has preſum'd to ſin again.
We own his faults; but, ere the cauſe proceed,
Something in mitigation let us plead.
If he was found on Faſhion's broad high-way,
There Vice and Folly were his only prey;
Nor had he in his perilous career
E'er put a ſingle paſſenger in fear;
All his unſkill'd attempts were ſoon o'erthrown,
And the raſh youth expos'd himſelf alone.
Let us the objects he attack'd review—
Unhurt they all their wonted courſe purſue.
" * Bards ſtill to Bards, as waves to waves ſucceed,
And moſt we find are of the † *Vapid* breed;
A truth, perchance, 'tis needleſs to declare,
So ah! to-night a lucklets proof may glare."
Still Lawyers ſtrain their throats with venal fury,
Brow-beat an Evidence, or blind a Jury.
Still the High Gameſter and obedient Mate
Veil deep-laid ſchemes in hoſpitable ſtate;
Pharo, though routed, ſtill may Juſtice dare,
Fine a few pounds, and many a thouſand ſhare.
Still may our *Bloods of Faſhion* arm in arm
March ſix a-breaſt, and meaner folks alarm;
Still ſaunter through Pall-Mall with callous eaſe,
And joſtle Worth and Beauty as they pleaſe;
Still, drunk in Theatres, with ſavage ire
Bid Senſe and Decency abaſh'd retire;
Or, more to dignify ſuperior life,
Cheat their beſt friend of money and of wife.
If ſuch the age, in vain may Satire toil,
And her weak ſhafts muſt on herſelf recoil.
As ſome may wonder why our Anthor's found
Poaching for prey on this unuſual ground—
Why thus his old and fav'rite haunt forſake,
Familiar to each ſecret dell and brake—
The ſimple truth at once we fairly own—
His ſubtleſt toils were in that covert known;
The buſhes he had beaten o'er and o'er
For ſome new quarry, but could ſtart no more:
Hence he reſolv'd a vain purſuit to yield,
And abler ſportſmen left to range the field.
Beſides, ſo many lenient trials paſt,
Well might he fear to ſuffer there at laſt.
At length to this dread Court he truſts his fate
Where mighty Critics ſit in ſolemn ſtate;
But, ſure that Candour will aſſert her claim,
He ſcorns to ſculk beneath a borrow'd name;
And ſince no bad intention ſway'd his mind,
Whate'er the deed, it muſt indulgence find;
Nor ſhould a rigid ſentence drive him hence,
For *here*, at leaſt, it is his *firſt offence*.

* The lines marked thus " were not ſpoken.
† Vide *The Dramatiſt*.

EPILOGUE.

THE World's a Stage—and Man has Seven Ages:
So Shakeſpeare writes ‡ —King of Dramatic Sages;
But he forgot to tell you in his plan,
That Woman plays her part as well as Man.
Firſt, how her infant heart with triumph ſwells,
When the red coral ſhakes its ſilver bells!—
She, like young Stateſmen, as the rattle rings,
Leaps at the ſound, and ſtruts in leading-ſtrings.
Next, little Miſs, in pin a-fore ſo trim,
With nurſe ſo noiſy—with mama ſo prim—
Eager to tell you all ſhe's taught to utter—
Liſps as ſhe graſps the allotted bread and butter;
Type of her ſex—who, though no longer young,
Hold every thing with eaſe, except their tongue.
A School-girl then—She curls her hair in papers,
And mimics Father's gout and Mother's vapours:
Tramples alike on cuſtoms, and on toes,
And whiſpers all ſhe hears to all ſhe knows:
" Betty!" ſhe cries, " it comes into my head,
Old maids grow croſs becauſe their cats are dead;
My Governeſs has been in ſuch a fuſs,
About the death of our old tabby puſs—
She wears black ſtockings—Ha! ha!—What a pother,
'Cauſe one old cat's in mourning for another!"
The *Child of Nature*—free from pride and pomp,
And ſure to pleaſe, though nothing but a *Romp!*
Next, riper Miſs, who, nature more diſcloſing,
Now finds ſome traits of art are interpoſing;
And with blue laughing eyes behind her fan,
Firſt acts her part—with that great actor, Man!
Behold her now an ogling vain Coquette,
Catching male gudgeons in her ſilver'd net:
All things revers'd—the neck, cropt cloſe and bare,
Scarce feels th' incumbrance of a ſingle hair;
Whilſt the thick forehead treſſes, frizzled full,
Rival the tufted locks that grace the bull.—
Then comes that ſober character—a Wife,
With all the dear, diſtracting cares of life:
A thouſand cards, a thouſand joys extend,
For what may not upon a card depend?
Though Juſtice in the morn claim fifty pounds,
Five hundred won at night may heal the wounds!—

‡ The idea of this Parody of the Seven Ages of Shakeſpeare was ſuggeſted to Mr Reynolds by his friend Mr Rogers (Author of *The Pleaſures of Memory*), and the lines printed in Italics were furniſhed by him.

New

Now she'll snatch half a glance at Opera, Ball,
A meteor trac'd by none, though seen by all;
Till Spousy finds, while anxious to immure her,
A *Patent Coffin* only can secure her!
At last, the Dowager—in ancient flounces,
With snuff and spectacles, this age denounces—
And thus she moralizes —— [*Speaks like an old woman.*]
"How bold and forward each young flirt appears!
Courtship, in my time, lasted seven years—
Now seven little months suffice of course,
For courting, marrying, scolding, and divorce!
What with their truss'd-up shapes and pantaloons,
Dress occupies the whole of honey-moons:—
They say we have no souls—but what more odd is,
Nor men, nor women now, have any bodies!—
When I was young—my heart was always tender,
And would, to every spouse I had, surrender;
Their wishes to refuse I never durst—
And my fourth died as happy as my first."
Truce to such splenetic and rash designs,
And let us mingle candour with our lines.
In all the stages of domestic life,
As child, as sister, parent, friend, and wife,
Woman, the source of every fond employ,
Softens affliction, and enlivens joy.
What is your boast, male rulers of the land?
How cold and cheerless all you can command!
Vain your ambition—vain your wealth end power,
Unless kind woman share your raptur'd hour;
Unless 'midst all the glare of pageant art,
She adds her smile, and triumphs in your heart.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

April 24. *The Speaker*, on taking the chair, informed the House, that he had received a letter from Admiral Sir John Jervis, expressing his most grateful acknowledgements for the honour conferred upon him by the House, in voting him their thanks for his services on the 14th of February last, when the Spanish fleet was defeated by the British fleet under his command.

On reading the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of supply,

Mr Fox, alluding to the circumstances which had taken place, within these few days, on board the fleet at Portsmouth, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was his intention to lay before the House any official information on the subject, and when? At present we knew nothing of these alarming transactions but from the public papers.

Mr Pitt replied, that the transactions alluded to were of a nature which rendered it necessary to bring them under the review of the House, but that he had it not in commands to make any communication on the subject to day. Neither could he say at present when that communication would be made; all he could say was, that it would be submitted to the consideration of the House at as early a period as possible. It was, he remarked, no ways connected with the order of the day, and he hoped gentlemen would not urge their inquiries.

SUPPLY.

The House then resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr Pitt called the attention of the Committee to several sums which he meant to propose before he brought on the motion, of which he had given notice for Wednesday.—It was not his intention to anticipate any part of the discussion of that day: at present he should confine himself to a statement of the three branches of supply:

The *First* related to the voting an additional sum for defraying the expences of the navy, and for preventing the accumulation of the navy debt.

The *Second* related to the growing produce of the Consolidated Fund, for the payment of Exchequer Bills, and making good out-standing services.

The *Third* related to the sums advanced out of the Civil List.

The largest and most important of these sums, he said, related to the navy. The Committee would recollect, that 7,000,000l. had already been voted for that service, but in his statement of the ways and means, he had intimated that 2,500,000l. more would be necessary. The total expence would exceed that sum very considerably, on account of the additional charges, and the short issue of navy bills. The sum therefore which he felt it his duty to propose was 5,000,000l. over and above the 6,700,000l. already voted, making the total for the naval service 12,600,000l.

He

He then moved that the sum of five millions be granted to his Majesty, for defraying the expences of the Navy, and preventing an accumulation of Navy Bills.

He next moved, that the sum of 1,110,000l. be granted for the payment of Exchequer Bills. He likewise moved the sum of 1,177,000l. to make good a deficiency in the consolidated fund.

Several other sums for miscellaneous services, amounting nearly to a million, were likewise voted by the committee.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET.

26. The House having resolved itself into a committee of ways and means,

Mr Pitt rose to open his second budget. He began by remarking, that it was impossible for him to enter on this great and extensive discussion, without feeling the weight and importance of the task, which the exigencies of the moment had imposed upon him. He declared, that he felt the utmost regret at finding himself obliged to propose any addition to the large advances that had already been made for the public service; but much as he regretted that the hopes of putting a period to the war had been defeated by the obstinacy and ambition of the enemy; much as he deplored its continuance, and its consequent expences; it was the duty of the House to contend with all the difficulties which presented themselves, with a firm and manly spirit, in order to accelerate a peace, consistent with the honour and security of the country. The patriotic firmness of the House, he flattered himself, would not be unaccompanied by the spirit and zeal of the people; and sure he was, that neither that firmness nor that zeal would be rendered ineffectual by any failure in the resources of the country.

On entering upon so extensive and intricate a subject, he felt much satisfaction at having the assistance of the clear statements contained in the very able Report of the Secret Committee: (given, p. 338, 343.) Tho' he conceived there were parts of that Report which might have been taken in a more favourable point of view, yet it was his intention to make it the basis of his statements. The object he had to propose was to take a view of every thing that had happened since his last representation of the finances, to compare it with any change that had taken place since, and upon the statement of the Committee to ground those farther provisions which it was his duty to submit to the House.

Here the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered into an elaborate detail of the various articles which constituted the supply, the general result of which was,

For the Navy - -	12,661,000
Army - -	6,600,000
Exchequer Bills, 1796	3,387,000
Extraordinaries due -	2,088,000
Future Extraordinaries	4,000,000
The Ordnance - -	1,623,000
Barracks - - -	737,000
Grenada Merchants -	600,000
Imperial Loan - -	500,000
National Debt - -	200,000
Deficiency of Land and Malt	350,000
Advanced by the Bank in 1795 - -	1,054,000
In 1796 - -	1,370,000
Advanced on Land and Malt	900,000
Exchequer Bills, 1796	1,110,000
Deficiency in the Consolidated Fund -	2,177,000
Vote of Credit for 1797	2,500,000

Making a total of FORTY-TWO MILLIONS SEVEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SIX THOUSAND POUNDS.

He then proceeded to state the amount of the revenue, and, after enumerating a multiplicity of articles, the general result was 21,703,000l. and the interest and charges on the debt 19,380,000l.

The land and malt he estimated at -	2,750,000
Surplus of Grants -	420,000
Loan - -	18,000,000
Lottery - -	200,000
Exchequer Bills 1796 -	3,000,000
Credit, as the produce of the Consolidated Fund	2,000,000
£.	26,370,000

The total amount applicable to that purpose was 16,500,000l. which, added to the former sum, would make the total 42,870,000l.

He then stated the terms of the loan, and next proceeded to a statement of the interest to be provided, which amounted to 1,234,000l.

Another circumstance Mr Pitt alluded to for the consideration of the House; how far, under the circumstances of the last loan, the great discount upon it ought to be suffered to remain as a loss to the subscribers, who, principally from motives of patriotism, he believed, were induced to subscribe. He said, he felt it his duty to bring forward some allowance to them, and to make the loss he di-

divided between the public and the subscribers. Having supposed the taxes up to 1796 to be equal to the charges upon them; and the taxes imposed in 1796 to be equal to the estimate, he proceeded to impose the means by which the additional interest was to be provided for. These arose from the following taxes.

ABSTRACT.

The first branch was the consolidated duties on Stamps, including Deeds, Conveyances, &c. He proposed doubling the present duties, which would amount, on estimate, to	£. 320,000
A duty of 3s. on Skins (amount unknown.) From this regulation are exempted law proceedings, probats of wills, (under 300l.) and Policies of Insurance, which had lately been subjected to an additional duty	
A duty of 4d. a pound per 100l. on the transfer of real estates, estimated at - -	170,000
Copies of Deeds produced in evidence, instead of the originals, to be stamped -	40,000
Probats of wills, &c. over 300l. an additional duty of -	40,000
Additional duty of one penny-halfpenny on Newspaper Stamps - -	114,000
Modification of Advertisements	20,000
Regulations in Attornies Certificates - -	15,000
Manufactured Plate - -	30,000

The total produce of the consolidated duties, he estimated at eight hundred and thirty-six thousand pounds.

To double the present tolls on carriages would produce 450,000l.

The total amount, therefore, of Ways and Means to provide for the supply, he stated at 42,870,000l.; and the interest provided, including a rough estimate of the tax on skins, 1,234,000l. per annum.

Mr Pitt concluded by moving his several first resolutions, which were carried by a great majority.

N. B. When the report was brought up next day, *Mr Pitt* stated, that he had wholly omitted two articles of considerable importance, amounting together to 75,000l. The first was an additional duty on bills of exchange, equivalent to one third of the existing duty, which he calculated would produce 40,000l. The next was an additional duty on policies of insurance against fire, which he estimated at 35,000l. The statement of the new taxes would therefore stand thus:

* Total Consolidated Stamp Duties - -	824,000
Encreased Rates of Tolls, -	450,000
Total amount of Taxes,	1,274,000

[*The Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday estimated the produce of the Consolidated Stamps at 1,284,000l. which reduces his estimate of taxes ten thousand pounds.]

Mr Pitt apologized for misleading the House the preceding evening.

Mr Fox urged a variety of objections to the principle of taxation adopted by the minister, and proceeded to remark upon the different statements: there was, he contended, according to his own estimate, a deficiency in the taxes amounting to 248,000l.! Of this, no less than 158,000l. was on wine. The tax on that article had been taken for 600,000l. and the event proved that it did not produce more than 442,000l. In the other parts of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's statement, he contended, that there were also gross and palpable fallacies, and pointed out several instances in the different estimates.—In the naval department, the number of seamen voted this year was 120,000. Last year the number was 110,000, and yet the navy estimates for the present year were considerably lower.—How was this to be accounted for? for his own part, he had no doubt but these fanciful calculations would fall short five or six millions of our real expenditure.

Mr Pitt contended, that on a fair view of the subject, the contrary would turn out to be the fact. But if it should not, great allowances were to be made for a change in circumstances. One year, when the estimate was made, provisions might be cheap, the next year there might be an advance upon the price. The same with every thing else. A large armament might be fitted out, which a minister had not in contemplation when he submitted his estimates. Besides, the right hon. gentleman had laid great stress on taxes that had not existed a year. It was fair to suppose, that the wine tax would be more productive in future.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

29. A message was received from his Majesty, recommending to "the Hon.

Commons of Great Britain, to advance the ſum of one million five hundred thouſand pounds to Ireland, to be provided for by the Parliament of that country: And to advance by way of loan to his Majeſty the Emperor of Germany, the further ſum of two millions, in addition to the ſum of one million ſix hundred thouſand pounds laſt voted to him, to enable that auguſt Prince to continue his exertions in the common cauſe, and by that means to procure a peace on ſecure and adequate terms."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, that his Majeſty's moſt gracious communication be taken into conſideration on Monday next.—Agreed to.

May 1. *Mr Grey* preſented a petition from the diſtillers in the Lowlands of Scotland, complaining of a grievance which, he ſaid, both in juſtice and policy, required redreſs. In the Lowlands, the duties upon the contents of ſtills had, in the courſe of a few years, accumulated to the enormous ſum of *fifty-four pounds* per gallon, when the duties on ſtills of the ſame capacity in the Highlands did not exceed *two pounds ten ſhillings* per gallon. The petition prayed the Houſe either to decreaſe the duty on the ſtills in the Lowland diſtrict, or increaſe it on ſtills in the Highlands, in order that the petitioners might have ſome chance of competition.

Mr Pitt admitted the hardſhip under which the petitioners laboured. He aſſured the Houſe that a great deal of pains had been taken to obviate the inconvenience, and that a plan was now in a ſtate of forwardneſs, which would not only give the petitioners a chance of competition, but would likewiſe draw a line of demarkation between the Highland and Lowland diſtricts, and thereby preclude all interference and illicit traffic.—The petition was received.

KING'S MESSAGE.

The Houſe having reſolved itſelf into a committee of ſupply, to take into conſideration his Majeſty's meſſage, and alſo the report of the committee of ſecrecy on the cauſes which led to the late Order of Council,

Mr Pitt roſe, and called the attention of the Committee to the points he intended to ſubmit to their conſideration. On the neceſſity of enabling his Majeſty to make the propoſed remittance to Ireland, he was confident there would be no diſparity of ſentiment. With regard to the advances to the Emperor, he was not, he confeſſed, ſanguine enough to expect unanimity. Alluding to former diſcuſſions on this part of the ſubject, he reminded the Committee, that the Houſe was nearly unanimous on the general principle, namely, on the policy and prudence of continental diverſions, with a view to the ſecurity of this country; and alſo that ſums, comparatively ſmall, to procure the Emperor's co-operation, were judiciouſly applied in an œconomical point of view. In reference to public credit and confidence, he aſſerted, that it was material for the reſtoration of theſe deſirable objects that the advances ſhould be granted, to enſure a continuance of the exertions of our faithful ally. The miniſter next adverted to the report of the Secret Committee. From this elaborate production it appeared, he ſaid, that the remittances to the Emperor were neither the immediate, the principal, nor the excluſive cauſes of the ſtoppage of the bank. That the event was to be attributed to a multiplicity of internal circumſtances, operating on the public mind, and influencing the public conduct. Thoſe cauſes had now ceaſed, and commerce was more flouriſhing than before. Neither could the advances, he was perſuaded, influence the courſe of Exchange againſt this country, nor abridge our circulating medium. The ſum which he intended to propoſe was three millions and a half, according to the diſtribution in the meſſage. He ſhould not conſume more time in anticipating objections, but move the firſt reſolution.—(See the meſſage of 29th.) When the chairman put the reſolution for a proviſion to enable his Majeſty to remit, from time to time, a ſum not exceeding 1,880,000l. to the Emperor,

Mr Fox aroſe. It was not poſſible, he contended, for any gentleman to read the report alluded to without being convinced, that though continental remittances were not the excluſive, yet that they were the principal cauſe of the bank's inſolvency. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had ſaid much in ſupport of the propriety of perſevering in his ſubſidizing ſyſtem, but he would aſk what ſecurity had the Houſe that the Emperor had not already concluded a peace? Since he came down to the Houſe, he had ſeen a declaration of the Emperor to his ſubjects, expreſ-

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sive of his readiness to make peace, without containing a syllable about Great Britain. This proclamation had been followed by an armistice with the French General for three more days, with a view, no doubt, to settle the preliminaries. Why, therefore, should the House be so eager and impatient to come to a resolution of this kind before it knew the event of that negotiation. It was not his intention to argue on the more probable of the two events, peace, or the resumption of hostilities, but it was the duty of the House to wait a few days before it came to a final decision on the subject. With respect to Ireland, tho' he was of opinion that we could not do too much for that country, yet he should consent to the remittance of a million and a half with fear and trembling. When he recollected the state of America about the year 1775, driven into actual rebellion by the misconduct of administration, he could not refrain from assimilating to it the present state of Ireland, under martial law, a situation, perhaps, more intolerable and dreadful than civil war itself. He had said, that when he consented to assist Ireland, it was with fear and trembling. It was so; because a million and a half might do more mischief than good; it might gain over more partizans to the system and measures adopted by the Government, without alleviating the sufferings of the people. As he should have future opportunities of urging his objections to some of the resolutions, and not wishing to give his negative to them indiscriminately, he should move, with a view to delay, that "the chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again."

Mr Pitt said, the right hon. gentleman had brought the question to a very narrow issue, namely, "Do we view this subject as wishing the Emperor to make a separate peace, or to persevere in the war?" The right hon. gentleman had urged the propriety of a short delay, on the presumption that peace would be concluded, and that this country could derive no benefit from the Emperor's co-operation in the prosecution of the war. But he would ask the House, whether it was not equally probable, that during the delay proposed, we should hear that he had *not* made peace; that the negotiation is protracted; that the fortune of war hangs in doubtful scales; and that the preponderance at this critical conjuncture, may depend upon timely and efficient assistance from this country? Who would wish to have himself to reproach with having frustrated inestimable good by a tardy decision?

Mr Fox said, the delay of two days might bring intelligence of the event of the negotiation. He then argued, that the probability of a pacification being the event, was stronger than a resumption of hostilities.

Mr Pitt agreed, that the money ought not to be voted, if a separate peace was concluded; but by delay we might lose the benefit of co-operation, and we have still the advantage of better terms, when the enemy heard that our ally was secure in our assistance.

Mr Grey said, he understood that this was not in the nature of a subsidy, but a loan. He desired, therefore, to know whether this loan, executed by the Emperor's agent here, would preclude the House from having the power over it that they would in the case of a subsidy? With respect to the report of the secret committee, he averred, that the immediate cause was the alarm of invasion, which occasioned a run on the bank, but the remote causes were solely to be attributed to repeated drains, occasioned by foreign loans and subsidies.

Sir W. Pulteney strongly supported the measure. He blamed the minister for his tardiness and parsimony, and thought many of the misfortunes of the war imputable to him in this respect.

Mr Sheridan, adverting to what had fallen from the worthy Baronet on a former occasion, that "such had been the œconomy of the Emperor, that he had not expended above two millions more than his annual resources," and comparing a declaration of the Emperor's, in his proclamation, that "he would indemnify his subjects for the mischief that they might incur in defending Vienna," contended, that his Imperial Majesty could not be in so great distress for money as his friends in this country represented. He next combated the assertion, that sending away bullion did not abridge our specie. It appeared in evidence, that even manufactures in part of a loan injured our commerce.

Mr Wilberforce contended, that it was a very general opinion in the Committee, that these advances had not a material share in producing our embarrassments.

A division took place on the amendment, when there appeared Ayes 50 Noes 193

THE PRINCESS ROYAL.

3. *Mr Pitt* delivered a message from the King, on the Princess Royal's intended marriage, of which the following is the substance:

"His Majesty having agreed to the marriage of the Princess Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg, has thought fit to communicate intelligence of it to the House of Commons. His Majesty is fully satisfied, that the marriage of her Royal Highness with a Protestant Prince, so considerable in rank and station, who is connected with the Royal Family by common descent from the Princess Sophia of Hanover, will be agreeable to all his subjects; and the many proofs of affection and attachment which he has received from this House, afford him no room to doubt, that the Commons will enable him to give such a portion, as may be suitable to the dignity of the eldest daughter of the Crown."

Mr Pitt then moved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty on the above message, which was agreed to.

IMPERIAL LOAN.

Mr Fox asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether it was not his intention, in consequence of intelligence received in town of the Emperor having signed the preliminaries of a separate peace, to abandon the loan. For his own part, he did not think it possible for the House to proceed in it. Yesterday, when they were in the very act of voting millions of the public money for the Emperor, he was assured that Government were in possession of that intelligence. He hoped and trusted, that the House would not suffer a long period to intervene, before they expressed a resolution not to proceed farther upon grounds that had been proved to be so delusive; on hopes that had been so completely disappointed; and on expectations which had proved to be so fruitless.

Mr Pitt declared, that he had no more information on the subject alluded to than any other gentleman. The only intelligence he had was in the French papers, and that medium was not sufficient authority to induce the House to alter the line of conduct they were to pursue.

5. *Mr Pitt* moved, that the sum of 80,000l. be granted to his Majesty, as a marriage portion to the Princess Royal.

Mr Curwen said, he did not rise to object to the motion; but at a period when ministers were accumulating burthens upon the people, and when the public resources were not sufficient to cover the expenditure, he should have been glad to find that the marriage portion was to be paid out of his Majesty's private resources; at such a time it would have had an infinitely good effect.

The resolution moved for by Mr Pitt was adopted.

THE SEAMEN.

8. *Mr Pitt* moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee, to take into consideration the estimates presented to the House by his Majesty's command, for enabling him to increase the pay and allowance to seamen, &c. in conformity to an Order of Council on the 3d of May 1797.—The House having resolved itself in the said committee,

Mr Pitt rose, apparently much agitated and embarrassed. He began by stating, that when any proposition was brought forward for an increase of the public expenditure, it might naturally be expected that he should enter upon a detailed statement of the cause that led to that augmentation of pay and allowance in any of the services. On the present occasion, however, he declared, that he did not find himself at liberty to enter into a detail of the transactions. Observing how much this subject occupied the attention of the House, he felt himself obliged to say, that he must trust to their judgment in concurring to the motion, in preference to their entering into a long discussion. The utmost caution ought to be employed, to avoid even the possibility of misrepresentation. Nothing could, in his opinion, contribute so effectually to silence discontent, as the unanimous decision of Parliament. He therefore felt it his duty, on public grounds, to entreat the judgment, and if possible, the silent judgment of the House. He then moved, that the sum of 536,000l. be granted to his Majesty, to enable him to defray the increased pay and allowance to seamen, marines, &c. according to the distribution in the Order of Council, founded on the report of the Commissioners of the Admiralty, and also about 21,000l. for increased expences already incurred.

The

The reſolutions were read by the chairman; and, on the queſtion of their being read a ſecond time,

Mr Fox roſe and ſaid, he ſhould certainly agree to the reſolutions, but he ſhould betray his duty to the country were he to give a ſilent vote. He differed from the right hon. gentleman in his notions of confidence. Every queſtion relative to the public expenditure ought to be fully diſcuſſed. It was not to diſcuſſion, he aſſerted, but to ſilence, that the Houſe was to attribute the miſchief that had happened. If that Houſe had been the vehicle for redreſs, the diſcontents that happened in the Eaſter receſs would probably have been averted, or if miniſters had even deigned to lay the buſineſs before the Houſe immediately after the receſs, the ſubſequent diſcontents would not have occurred. He wiſhed therefore to know, from official information, how far, at this particular moment, and whether the remedy propoſed was likely to be effectual in allaying the diſcontents. The Houſe had a right to complete information, and if their privileges were not maintained, they were giving them up to men who had proved themſelves unworthy of the confidence of the country.

Mr Pitt ſaid, on account of the delicacy of the ſubject, and the danger of miſrepreſentation, he had thrown himſelf upon the candour of the Houſe. As the ſame reaſons ſtill operated, nothing that had been ſince urged ſhould induce him to provoke further diſcuſſion, and the rather, as he had the right hon. gentleman's declaration, that he was prepared to vote for the motion. In conſequence of that declaration, he ſhould conclude by putting the motion.

The motion was agreed to, and the report received.

VOTE OF CENSURE.

10. *Mr Yorke*, apparently with much earneſtneſs, entreated Mr Whitbread to poſtpone the motion of which he had given notice. To bring it forward at this critical conjuncture, might be attended with much miſchief; to poſtpone the diſcuſſion could not be productive of either danger to the country, or inconvenience to the Houſe.

Mr Whitbread declared that he could not, conſiſtently with his duty to himſelf, to the Houſe, or to the country, accede to the requeſt of the hon. gentleman. Procraſtination had brought us into our preſent dilemma, and it highly imported the country that the Houſe ſhould immediately proceed to paſs a vote of cenſure on the miniſter, to ſhow that they were not parties to the miſchief that had ariſen from his miſconduct. Having ſaid thus much, he proceeded to ſtate the grounds on which he intended to eſtabliſh his motion. In doing this, he took a review of all the tranſactions that have tranſpired on the unfortunate buſineſs, from the firſt ſymptoms of diſcontent to the late exploſion, and contended, that, according to the negotiation with the Admiralty, it was expreſsly ſtipulated on the part of the ſeamen, that the promiſe of the Lords of the Admiralty and the proclamation ſhould be ratified by Parliament with the utmoſt celerity and diſpatch. This was ſhamefully delayed to Monday laſt, and to the criminal delay were to be aſcribed the late diſcontents. Had the miniſter been of that claſs of ploding ſtateſmen, who would not think themſelves juſtified by any deviation from the uſual routine of buſineſs, they might have imputed the delay to the force of habit, and given him credit for the rectitude of his judgment; but when he had trampled under feet every principle of the conſtitution, in defiance of that Houſe, to ſtate as an apology, his reluctance to diſpenſe with the forms of office, would be deemed a flimſy excuſe for what had happened. That the ſeamen would have returned to their duty, had the agreement received the ſanction of Parliament ſpeedily, was obvious from the intelligence that had reached town this day. It was ſtated, that this had been the caſe on board the ſhips where the reſolution of the Houſe had been announced. Had that been done at an earlier period, therefore, the calamities which the Houſe now deplored would not have happened. The time was coming, he ſaid, when the cauſes muſt be amply inveſtigated; and if it ſhould appear that the miniſters were a party to the diſaſter, he truſted they would meet with that condign puniſhment which they deſerve. He concluded by moving, that "the Right Hon. William Pitt having ſo long delayed the eſtimate of the ſeamen's increaſed pay and allowance, is guilty of a groſs neglect of duty, and deſerves the cenſure of this Houſe."

Mr Pitt ſaid, whatever the nature of this

this tranſaction may turn out to be, he deſired it might be underſtood that he by no means wiſhed any ſhare of blame to be transferred from him, or divided among thoſe with whom he had the honour to act. The eſtimates alluded to, it did not fall within his duty to preſent at all, as the adminiſtration of the Admiralty and Navy was in diſtinct Boards at which he did not preſide. He then proceeded to diſcuſs the queſtion as applicable to delay, and having entered upon a hiſtory of the whole tranſaction, contended, that there was unqueſtionable evidence of the intention of miniſters to bring forward the meaſure on Monday, (*ſooner it could not poſſibly have been done*) for the completion of the engagement with the ſeamen. At the very hour the diſcuſſion took place in another place, which had given riſe not only to miſrepreſentations and miſconceptions, but alſo ſtatements that the buſineſs had been abandoned—at that very hour, he ſaid, the agreement received the approbation of his Majeſty. Of the ſincerity of miniſters the proofs were numerous and irrefragable, and he denied that any imputation of guilt or criminality attached upon them. He then ſtated, that this morning accounts had been received in town of the diſpoſition of the ſeamen to return to their duty; but miniſters were not yet in poſſeſſion of authentic documents, to enable them to ſtate the fact with a degree of certainty. He expected, however, in a few hours, to receive intelligence of the completion of his wiſhes on the ſubject. He concluded by ſtating, that whatever cenſure might be due to him, that the country would not be longer deprived of the exertions of the fleet.

Mr Whitbread, in conſequence of what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, wiſhed to amend his motion, by leaving out "The Hon. W. Pitt," and inſerting "His Majeſty's miniſters."

Mr Fox having gone through the various ſtages of the buſineſs, and taken a rapid review of the whole, he made out, that ſeven days had been occupied in what might have been done in as many minutes, and in this fatal interval it was that the miſchief was done. The Houſe, he ſtated, could not give a better earneſt to the public for preventing a recurrence of the error or crime, than to mark it by their cenſure.

Mr Secretary Dundas entered upon a vindication of the conduct of himſelf and colleagues. He ſaid, when the ſhips dropped down from Spithead to St Helen's, there was every reaſon to conclude that there was an end of the mutiny. Of this he felt the ſtrongeſt conviction, but at the ſame time every ſtep was taken for accelerating the buſineſs in Parliament. The jealouſy was revived, on their being told by ſome deſigning perſons, or more probably informed by ſome inflammatory paper, that the King's proclamation was a forgery. Coupling this with the converſation publiſhed in the papers, they concluded that "their bill," as they called it, "was thrown out." What he wiſhed to enforce in behalf of his colleagues was, that if blame did attach on their conduct, it was a ſpecies of offence inſeparable from all who had no pretenſions to infallibility.

Mr Curwen ſaid, if the negotiation had been completed before the renewal of the diſcontents, he ſhould have thought miniſters exculpated.

Lord G. Cavendiſh ſpoke a few words; after which,

Mr Whitbread made a general reply, and declared his intention to perſiſt in his motion.

A diviſion then took place, when there appeared

For the motion	63
Againſt it	237

ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

15. *Mr Wilberforce* prefaced his motion on this ſubject by remarking, that the queſtion had already ſo often engaged the attention of the Houſe, and had undergone ſuch ample diſcuſſion, that it would only be waſting their time to enter upon a recapitulation of the arguments, in order to induce the Houſe to agree to his propoſition. The Houſe had been blamed by the advocates againſt the abolition, for being ſeduced by their feelings, and not acting from juſtice and policy. On the contrary, he affirmed, the paſſages to the heart had been obſtructed by the influence of commerce or connexions, to retract their former reſolutions, and to ſuffer the continuance of a traffic, repugnant to juſtice, humanity, policy, and morality, a traffic which kept one third of the habitable globe in ignorance and bondage. He then called on the Houſe, as they valued their character and reſpected their proceedings, to act conſiſtently with their former reſolutions; and having taken a rapid review of the principal incidents,

ſince

since the first agitation of the subject to the resolution of the present session, for an address to his Majesty, praying him "to recommend it to the Colonial Assemblies to make regulations for the amelioration of the state of the negroes," and contended that the proposition he now intended to make was consistent with that resolution. He concluded by moving, for "leave to bring in a bill for the abolition of the African Slave Trade at a time to be limited;" and next, "that the House do now resolve itself into a committee, to consider of the said motion.

Mr Pitt said, the subject had been so often under discussion, that he should only advert to a few of the most prominent points. So far were the last and present questions from being incompatible, he contended the ends were precisely the same; and the only distinction was in the means for accomplishing those ends. The advocates for the late resolution were for a *gradual*, while those with whom he acted were for an *immediate*, abolition. So far from impeding the effect of that resolution, the present proposition would essentially facilitate the internal regulations, and would operate as an incentive to the Colonial Legislatures. It had been urged, that the smuggling of negroes could not be prevented; but he asked, was there nothing in example; and though the total extinction of the traffic might be impracticable at once, yet it might in a very great degree be suppressed. After touching on a variety of topics, he concluded by giving the motion his most cordial support.

Mr B. Edwards, in allusion to what had fallen from Mr Wilberforce on a former occasion, namely, that the vengeance of the Almighty had afflicted the West-India islands by the visitation of a pestilence, (the yellow fever) and civil discord, for persevering in the slave trade, remarked that he had snatched the sceptre from the hand of Omnipotence, to wield it himself. He wished to remind the hon. gentleman of the poet's admonition:

> Let not this weak unknowing hand,
> Presume thy bolts to throw:
> Or deal damnation round the land,
> On each I judge thy foe!

Mr Fox, in a most animated and energetic speech, supported the motion.

Mr Wilberforce made a general reply.

A division ensued, when there appeared for Mr Wilberforce's motion,

Ayes	74
Noes	82
Against the motion	——8.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

From the 24th of April to the 3d of May, their Lordships were taken up in receiving the bills which had been sent up from the House of Commons, and the message from his Majesty, &c. all which have been noticed under *House of Commons*; and no debate having occurred where any thing was stated materially different from what has been given, it would be improper to take up room in repetitions.

May 3. *The Duke of Bedford* intimated his intention to bring forward, on some future day, a motion for the production of papers relative to the late proceedings on board the Channel fleet at Spithead, unless ministers deemed it expedient so to do of their own accord.

Earl Spencer said, he had not in command to deliver any papers on the subject, nor did he believe he should.

Earl Howe said, his character being in some degree implicated in these proceedings, he wished anxiously for an opportunity to explain himself to the House and the public. During his residence at Bath, about three or four months ago, the Noble Earl said he had received several petitions, accompanied by anonymous letters, representing the existence of grievances on board the fleet which he once had the honour to command; but on account of their coming in so questionable a shape, he did not transmit them to the Admiralty. He was induced, however, to communicate what had happened to an officer on board the fleet, and requested information as to the existence of those grievances. His friend assured him in reply, that if any grievances did exist, they were unknown to him. With this answer his Lordship was satisfied, and concluded that the allegations in the petitions were without foundation. On his return to town, however, one of the Lords of the Admiralty called at his house on the subject of the petitions, and the fact was well known to their Lordships and the country by public rumour.

After a few explanatory words, the conversation dropped.

11. The Royal Aſſent was given by commiſſion to a bill for raiſing the ſum of 14,500,000l. by way of annuity, and to eight other bills. The commiſſioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Duke of Dorſet.

THE BANK.

15. *The Duke of Bedford*, after the order of the day had been read, proceeded to introduce the reſolutions of which he had given notice. He condemned the Report of the Secret Committee as an act of miſrepreſentation, and this ſummary now on their tables as an act of deluſion. It was very different from the evidence which had been produced reſpecting the cauſe for the Order of Council, on the 26th of February, when the bank ſtopped payment in caſh. His Grace attributed the whole blame to miniſtry, who had exported money out of the kingdom, and thus created the inconvenience and alarm of which the whole nation had complained. He inſiſted, that the evidence of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Mr Boſanquet, Mr Boyd, &c. all tended to prove the truth of his allegation. He begged, however, to be underſtood as implying his cenſure to the whole of his Majeſty's miniſters, when he named the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as he would not have ventured to have adopted ſuch meaſures, if they had not been ſanctioned by the Cabinet. After a review of the whole proceedings, the Noble Duke advanced to the concluſion of his ſpeech, in which he beſtowed ſome ſevere cenſures on the preſent Adminiſtration, whom he called weak, wicked, and dangerous miniſters. It was impoſſible, in all the plenitude of their weakneſs and folly, that they could ſeriouſly imagine the people of this country would long endure *their* ſhackles of ſlavery. Their Lordſhips ought to ſhew the example, and convince their fellow-ſubjects that they were not afraid to revolt againſt the ſyſtems of corruption adopted by the miniſter. He wiſhed to preſerve that glorious conſtitution which had been atchieved by the beſt blood of our anceſtors. He declared to God that he had no other motive than the welfare of the community; and concluded with reading a ſtring of reſolutions, founded upon the leading arguments in his ſpeech, and moved *pro forma* his firſt reſolution, which ſtated in ſubſtance, that the cauſe of the ſtoppage of the bank was the money ſent to the Emperor and other foreign princes.

The Earl of Liverpool entered into a long juſtification of the proceedings of miniſters. The Report of the Committee, his Lordſhip ſaid, was fully warranted by the evidence before them; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not deceived, in any one inſtance, the Directors of the Bank, and oppoſed the evidence of Mr Raikes, the Deputy-Governor, to thoſe which had now been dwelt upon. The money ſent out of the kingdom in the laſt four years was only 14,900,000l. and in the war ending in the year 1763, there had been tranſmitted to the Continent upwards of 20,000,000l.; of courſe the miniſter could not ſuppoſe, when our commerce was ſo very much increaſed, that this ſmaller ſum would have produced the conſequences complained of; nor indeed did he believe it had, but was rather to be attributed to a run upon the bank on the alarm of an invaſion, and the additional ſums now wanted for ſupporting the enlarged commerce of the country. His Lordſhip then entered into a long detailed account of the preſent imports and exports, and clearly ſhewed, that the former exceeded by 10,000,000l. the latter. His Lordſhip afterwards moved the previous queſtion.

After a few words from Lords Kinnoul and Auckland, in favour of miniſtry, and from the Duke of Leeds and Lord Guildford in ſupport of the motion, the previous queſtion was put and carried without a diviſion.

19. *The Lord Chancellor* this day delivered his opinion in the caſe of the Earl of Lauderdale's petition againſt the Earl of Errol's right to the Peerage; and, after a ſpeech of about two hours, in which he diſplayed much learning and ingenuity, and deſcanted on the arguments of counſel on both ſides, concluded with moving, "That the Earl of Errol was duly elected."

Lord Kinnoul alſo ſpoke on the ſubject, and went over ſimilar ground with the Lord Chancellor, with whom he appeared perfectly to coincide in opinion.

The Lord Chancellor's motion was adopted by the Houſe.

On the motion of Lord Grenville, the Houſe voted addreſſes of congratulation to their Majeſties, on the occaſion of the marriage of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Royal with the Hereditary Prince of Wirtemberg; which were ordered to be preſented in the uſual form.

MONTH-

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Parliament Street, June 6.

A diſpatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Rt Hon. H. Dundas, from Sir Ralph Abercrombie, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in the Weſt Indies.

His Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, off Porto Rico, May 2. 1797.

SIR, After the reduction of Trinidad, the force deſtined for the expedition againſt Porto Rico being aſſembled, on the 8th of April the fleet ſailed from Martinico, and arrived at St Kitt's on the 10th, where we waited the arrival of Captain Woolley, of his Majeſty's ſhip Arethuſa, who had been ſent to Tortola and St Thomas to procure pilots and guides. This occaſioned the delay of a few days.

On Monday the 17th we made the iſland of Porto Rico, and came to an anchor off Congrejos Point. The whole of the north ſide of this iſland is bounded by a reef, and it was with much difficulty that a narrow channel was diſcovered, about three leagues to the eaſtward of the town, through which his Majeſty's ſloops the Beaver and Fury, with the lighter veſſels, paſſed into a ſmall bay, in which the troops, on the next morning, were diſembarked with little oppoſition from about a hundred of the enemy, who were concealed in the buſhes at the landing place. In the afternoon of the ſame day the troops advanced, and took a poſition very favourable for our numbers, with our right to the ſea, and the left to a lagoon, which extends far into the country. The artillery was brought up without loſs of time, and every preparation made to force a paſſage into the iſland on which the town of Porto Rico is ſituated. It is neceſſary here to obſerve, that as the Moro Caſtle completely commands the paſſage into the harbour, the enemy kept open their communication with the ſouthern and weſtern part of the iſland, and even teazed and harraſſed our left flank with their numerous gun-boats. The only point, therefore, on which we could attack the town was on the eaſtern ſide, where it is defended by the caſtle and lines of St Chriſtopher, to approach which it was neceſſary to force our way over the lagoon, which forms the ſide of the iſland. This paſſage was ſtrongly defended by two redoubts and gun-boats, and the enemy had deſtroyed the bridge which connects in the narroweſt channel the iſland with the main land. After every effort on our part, we never could ſufficiently ſilence the fire of the enemy (who had likewiſe entrenched themſelves in the rear of theſe redoubts), to hazard forcing the paſſage into the iſland with ſo ſmall a force; and this indeed would have been in vain, as the enemy could ſupport a fire ten times more powerful than we could have brought againſt them. The only thing left was to endeavour to bombard the town from a point to the ſouthward of it, near to a large magazine abandoned by the enemy. This was tried for ſeveral days without any great effect, on account of the diſtance.

It appearing, therefore, that no act of vigour on our part, nor that any combined operation between the ſea and land ſervice, could in any manner avail, I determined to withdraw, and to re-embark the troops, which was done on the night of the 30th of April, with the greateſt order and regularity.

R. ABERCROMBIE.

P. S. I have omitted to ſay, that four Spaniſh braſs field-pieces fell into our hands, which were brought off.

Return of killed and wounded, &c. at Porto Rico, May 2. 1797.

Total—1 Lieut. Col. wounded, 1 Captain killed, 1 ditto wounded, 1 ditto miſſing; 2 Lieutenants miſſing; 30 rank and file killed, 68 wounded, 121 miſſing.

Admiralty Office, June 6.

Extract of a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, Knt. Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Queen, Cape Nicbola Mole, April 27.

Having, on the 16th inſt. received information from Captain Biſſet, of his Majeſty's ſhip Janus, that he had chaced into Maregot the French frigate Harmonie, the evening before, and being myſelf obliged, for want of proviſions, to return to this port, with the Queen, Thunderer, and Valiant, I directed Captain Ogilvy to make ſail in the evening, and lie off the bay of Maregot all night; and, on not diſcovering the French frigate there in the morning, he was di-

rected to proceed close along shore, between the islands of Tortuga and Port au Paix; the Queen and Valiant keeping without Tortuga. On opening the Thunderer to the westward of Tortuga, Captain Ogilvy made the signal for an enemy in the S. E. and, on his coming within hail, had the satisfaction to find, that he had chaced the frigate into Modique Bay, and it was his opinion she might be destroyed, which I instantly gave him orders to use his utmost endeavours to execute, and directed the Valiant to assist. The sequel their Lordships will best understand by a copy of Captain Ogilvy's report. Although there was no proportion as to force, yet the consequences will be attended, I trust, with the greatest advantages to his Majesty's service, as from the very great scarcity of provisions at Cape Francois, the French deputies had forced, contrary to the opinion of the captain and officers, this frigate to go out, in order to convoy a number of American vessels, loaded with provisions, that had been captured by their privateers, and carried into Port au Paix and Jean Rabel, up to Cape Francois.

In the road of Jean Rabel, I found, on my passage down, 14 lying there; and it appearing to me practicable to cut them out, I directed Captain Pigot, of the Hermione, to take under his command the Mermaid, Quebec, Drake brig, and Penelope cutter, and execute that service, which a copy of his report will prove to their Lordships he did in the most complete manner; and from Captain Pigot's able and officer-like disposition, I have the satisfaction of saying, was executed without a man being hurt, although the road was defended by a battery of five guns (32 pounders), and the vessels anchored within half-musket shot of the shore.

You will also be pleased to lay before their Lordships the reports of Capts. Ricketts and Pigot, of vessels cut out and destroyed from two anchorages at the west end of Porto Rico.

[The above mentioned letters follow, with a list of the names of the 14 ships taken.]

Downing-Street, June 9.

A messenger arrived yesterday at Lord Grenville's office from Sir Charles Whitworth, K. B. his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Petersburgh, with his Imperial Majesty's ratification of the treaty of commerce concluded between his Majesty and the Emperor of Russia.

The ratifications were exchanged at Moscow on the 17th ult.

Captures.

A French frigate of 44 guns, several privateers, and 20 smaller vessels, taken and destroyed, by a squadron of British frigates, in the West Indies.

A French lugger privateer, of 14 guns and 58 men, by the St Fiorenzo, Sir H. Neale.

A French privateer, of 12 guns, by the Nautilus sloop, Capt. Gunter.

A Dutch privateer, of 10 guns and 48 men, by the Astrea, Capt. Davies.

A French ship of 20 guns, by his Majesty's ship Impetueux.

Besides several other small privateers.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.

April 21. The following proclamation was this day published in the Vienna Court Gazette:

"The preliminary articles of peace are signed, in consequence of which hostilities have ceased, and the hope of a speedy restoration of peace is brought nearer to its completion.

"His Imperial Majesty will feel the most heart-felt pleasure, should he succeed in his endeavours to put an end to the war, and spare the effusion of human blood, and, by a lasting peace, secure the honour and happiness of his beloved subjects. His Majesty has therefore given it in charge to the undersigned, to give public notice of the signing of the preliminary articles of peace, and the consequent retiring of the French army; and since by this event the country of Lower Austria is freed from the immediate danger with which it was threatened, his Majesty will no longer impose on his brave and loyal subjects the burden of bearing arms, and therefore commands that the general levy be superseded. His Imperial Majesty has likewise given orders, that a medal shall be struck suitable to the occasion, which shall be worn on the breast by those who voluntarily took up arms for the general levy, as an honourable testimony of the gratitude of the country for their fidelity.

"It is now therefore the will of his Majesty, that the peasants should return to their rustic labours, the students to their

their ſchools, and the artizans to their reſpective employments; and by induſtry, economy, and morals diſtinguiſh themſelves, as much as by the ſpirit with which they armed in defence of their country. Should, however, contrary to every expectation, the pacific views of his Imperial Majeſty be fruſtrated by any adverſe circumſtances, he is confident that he can rely on the tried valour and unſhaken fidelity of all his ſubjects."

The negotiation is going on, but nothing further has tranſpired that can be depended on.

ITALY.

Whilſt the French army was engaged in the defiles of Styria, the government of Venice took the opportunity, in the paſſion week, to arm 40,000 peaſants, uniting them with ten regiments of Sclavonians, to intercept all kinds of communication between that army and the places in the rear. All perſons in the Terra Firma, who had received the French favourably, were arreſted. In the ſquares, coffee-houſes, and other public places in Venice, all Frenchmen were inſulted and reviled as regicides, and atheiſts. The prieſts, in their pulpits, encouraged the aſſaſſination of the French. At Caſtiglione de Mori, their ſoldiers were diſarmed, and then killed; and on the great roads from Mantua to Legnano, from Caſſano to Verona, more than 200 Frenchmen were aſſaſſinated. On the ſecond feaſt in Eaſter alſo, at the ringing of the bell, all the French were aſſaſſinated in Verona. Neither the ſick in the hoſpital, nor thoſe who, in a ſtate of convaleſcence, were walking in the ſtreets, were ſpared; they were thrown into the river, where they died, pierced with a thouſand wounds from ſtilettoes and pikes. As ſoon, however, as General Buonaparte was appriſed of theſe enormities, he haſtened to bring the guilty at his feet, and declared the government of Venice an enemy to the French republic. He immediately ordered all who had been arreſted for their opinions, to be ſet at liberty. He ſeized upon the Venetian territories on Terra Firma, and diſperſed the deluded peaſants. The advocates and defenders of liberty in Venice took this opportunity of calling meetings, and deliberating upon a change of government.

In the month of May, a revolution was effected in the ancient city of Venice. A municipality of 50 members of the ſeveral ſtates was erected in that capital, under the preſidency of ſix French commiſſaries, appointed by General Buonaparte—the golden book, the robes of ceremony of the nobles and ſenators, and other enſigns of ariſtocracy, were burnt, and great confuſion prevailed. Many of the rich nobles fled, to ſecure themſelves under the protection of the Emperor.

The tri-coloured flag was flying at St Mark's Place. Afraid of their Sclavonian ſoldiery, the Venetians ſent veſſels to facilitate the arrival of the French troops, who entered Venice on the 16th of May; and on the 20th of May the French General Baraguey d'Hilliers had his head quarters at Venice, with ſix thouſand men, and a ſuperb fleet, at his diſpoſal.

FRANCE.

The French papers are ſilent regarding the correſpondence lately held between the Directory and the government of this country. The proſpect of peace, however, gives general ſatisfaction.

In Paris faction ſeems again to raiſe its head. On the 19th May, the debates in the council of five hundred, on the ſubject of finance, were revived and conducted with ſuch heat, that two of the members, Delahaie and Males, in their eagerneſs to mount the tribune, collared one another, and it was near a quarter of an hour before the Preſident Pichegru was able to recal them to order. The motion which gave riſe to this diſcuſſion was, to repeal the reſtrictions impoſed on the Directory by the late reſolutions of Gilbert Deſmolieres.

Paſtoret called the attention of the council to the political ſituation of France with reſpect to the United States of America, which has indirectly declared war, by laying an embargo upon their veſſels, and interrupting the commerce, hitherto of great ſervice to France. "The conſtitution (ſaid he) grants the Directory the right of propoſing war; but the Legiſlative Body alone has the right of deciding upon it. When preparations are to be made againſt threatened hoſtilities, they ought to inform the councils of the neceſſity. I know that the Americans have made a treaty of commerce with our moſt cruel enemies,

without informing us of it. But France had not then a navy to support her own commerce; she was a prey to anarchy; and besides that treaty does but create a power, not an obligation. I desire that France may maintain peace with her allies, and conclude one with England, her most declared enemy. Can England hope for any thing better than enmity between France and North America? We think to revenge ourselves upon the English, but we shall serve them. If we exasperate the United States, shall we not throw them back upon England? Representatives of the People, Directors of the Republic, Frenchmen, rendered great by victory, become yet greater by moderation and generosity. Conquerors as we are, and because we are conquerors, let us dare to express the desire of an universal peace, of peace even with that ancient rival, *whose Envoys are now about to recommence the negotiations which have been too long suspended.* He concluded by moving for a message to the Directory, requiring an account of the political situation of France, considered in relation to the United States, and that all the orders of the Directory be sent to the Committee appointed to consider how far the Legislative Body can annul the orders of the Executive Body. These motions were referred to a committee of five members, including Pastoret, Boissy D'Anglas, Camille, Jordan, and Bailly.

LONDON.

Account of the Mutiny concluded, from p. 357.

The following correspondence was published in hand-bills at Portsmouth, on the 21st of April, and circulated through the Fleet.

BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH ADMIRAL OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, &c.

Having taken into consideration the petitions transmitted by your Lordship from the crews of his Majesty's ships under your command, and having the strongest desire to attend to all complaints of the seamen in his Majesty's navy, and to grant them every just and reasonable redress, and having considered the difference of the price of necessaries of life at this and at that period, when the pay of seamen was established, we do hereby require and direct your Lordship to take the speediest method of communicating to the fleet,

That we have resolved to recommend it to his Majesty, to propose to Parliament to increase the wages of seamen in his Majesty's Navy, in the following proportions, viz.

To add four shillings per month to the wages of Petty Officers and Able Seamen, three shillings per month to the wages of Ordinary Seamen, and two shillings per month to the wages of Landsmen.

That we have resolved, that seamen wounded in action shall be continued in pay until their wounds are healed, or until, being declared unserviceable, they shall receive a pension, or be received into the Royal Hospital at Greenwich; and that having a perfect confidence in the zeal, loyalty, and courage of all the seamen in the fleet, so generally expressed in their petition, and in their earnest desire of serving their country with that spirit which so eminently distinguish British seamen, we have come to this resolution the more readily, that the seamen may have, as early as possible, an opportunity of shewing their good dispositions, by returning to their duty, as it may be necessary that the fleet should speedily put to sea, to meet the enemy of the country.

Given under our hands, at Portsmouth, the 18th day of April 1797.

SPENCER.
ARDEN.
W. YOUNG.

To the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of the squadron of his Majesty's ships employed in the Channel service.

THE SEAMEN'S REPLY.

We received your Lordships answer to our petition; and in order to convince your Lordships, and the nation in general, of our moderation, beg leave to offer the following remarks to your consideration, viz.

That there never has existed but two orders of men in the Navy, Able and Ordinary; therefore, the distinction between Ordinary and Landmen is totally new: we therefore humbly propose to your Lordships, that the old regulation be adhered to—that of the wages of able seamen to be raised to one shilling per day, and that of petty officers and the ordinary in the usual proportion. And as a further proof of our moderation, and that we are actuated by a true spirit of benevolence towards our brethren the Marines, who are not noticed in your Lordships answer, we humbly propose that their pay be augmented, while serving on board, in the same proportion as ordinary seamen: this, we hope and trust, will be a convincing proof to your Lordships, that we are not actuated by a spirit of contradiction, but that we

we earneſtly wiſh to put a ſpeedy end to the preſent affair. We beg leave to ſtate to your Lordſhips, that the penſions from Greenwich College, which we earneſtly wiſh to be raiſed to ten pounds per annum, and in order to maintain which, we humbly propoſe to your Lordſhips, that every ſeaman employed in the merchants ſervice, inſtead of ſixpence per month, which they now pay, ſhall hereafter pay one ſhilling per month, which we truſt will raiſe a fund fully adequate to the purpoſe; and as this, in time of peace, muſt be paid by your petitioners, we truſt will give a convincing proof of our diſintereſtedneſs and moderation: we would alſo recommend, that this regulation be extended to the ſeamen in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company, as we know by experience that there are few ſailors employed by them but what have been in the Royal Navy; and we have ſeen them with our own eyes, after ſickneſs, or other accidents, has diſabled them, without any hope of relief or ſupport, but from their former ſervices in the Navy.

As to proviſions, that they may be augmented to ſixteen ounces to the pound of bread and meat, cheeſe, butter, and liquor in proportion, and of a better quality, and a ſufficient quantity of vegetables, and that no flour be ſerved with freſh beef. And we further beg leave to inform your Lordſhips, that it is unanimouſly agreed, that until the grievances before ſtated are redreſſed, and an act of indemnity paſſed, we are determined not to lift an anchor: And the grievances of particular ſhips muſt be redreſſed.

Given under our hand, the Delegates of the fleet, on board the Queen Charlotte, at Spithead, April 19. 1797.

By the Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

Having taken into our conſideration ſeveral repreſentations from the ſeamen of his Majeſty's ſhips at Spithead, reſpecting an advance of their wages, and being deſirous of granting them every requeſt that can with any degree of reaſon be complied with, we have reſolved to recommend it to his Majeſty, that an addition of *five ſhillings and ſixpence per month* be made to the wages of petty officers and ſeamen belonging to his Majeſty's navy, which will make the wages of able ſeamen *one ſhilling per day*, clear of all deductions; an addition of *four ſhillings and ſixpence per month* to the wages of ordinary ſeamen; and an addition of *three ſhillings and ſixpence* to the wages of landmen: And that none of the allowance made to the marines when on ſhore ſhall be ſtopped on their being embarked on board any of his Majeſty's ſhips. We have alſo reſolved, that all ſeamen, marines, and others, ſerving on board his Majeſty's ſhips, ſhall have the full allowance of proviſions, without any deductions for leakage or waſte; and that until proper ſteps can be taken for carrying this into effect, ſhort allowance money ſhall be paid to the men in lieu of the deductions heretofore made; and that all men wounded in action ſhall receive their full pay until their wounds ſhall be healed, or until being declared incurable, they ſhall receive a penſion from the cheſt at Chatham, or ſhall be admitted into the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich. And your Lordſhip is hereby required to communicate this our determination to the Captain of each of his Majeſty's ſhips under his command, and to inform them, that ſhould they remain inſenſible to the very liberal offers now made to them, and perſiſt in their preſent diſobedience, they muſt no longer expect to enjoy thoſe benefits to which, by their former good conduct, they were entitled to: That, in this caſe, all the men, now on board the fleet at Spithead, ſhall be incapable of receiving any ſmart money or penſion from the cheſt at Chatham, or of being admitted at any time into the Royal Hoſpital at Greenwich; and that they muſt be anſwerable for the dreadful conſequences which will neceſſarily attend their continuing to tranſgreſs the rules of the ſervice, in open violation of the laws of their country. On the other hand, he is to inform them, that we promiſe the moſt perfect forgivenneſs of all that has paſſed on this occaſion, to every ſhip's company, who, within one hour after the communication to them of the abovementioned reſolution, ſhall return to their duty in every particular, and ſhall ceaſe to hold further intercourſe with any men who continue in a ſtate of diſobedience and mutiny.

Given under our hands, at Portſmouth, the 20th of April. SPENCER.
ARDEN.
W. YOUNG

To the Rt Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of a ſquadron of his Majeſty's ſhips to be employed in the Channel ſoundings, &c.

By command of their Lordſhips,
(Signed) WM MARSDEN.

THE SEAMENS' REPLY.

To the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

We, the ſeamen and marines in and belonging to his Majeſty's fleet now lying at Spithead, have received with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, and with hearts full of gratitude, the bountiful augmentation of pay and proviſions,

viſions, which your Lordſhips have been pleaſed to ſignify ſhall take place in future in his Majeſty's Royal Navy, by your order, which has been read to us this morning, by command of Admiral Lord Bridport.

Your Lordſhips having thus generouſly taken the prayer of our ſeveral petitions into your ſerious conſideration, you have given ſatisfaction to every loyal and well-diſpoſed ſeaman and marine belonging to his Majeſty's fleet; and from the aſſurance which your Lordſhips have given us reſpecting ſuch other grievances as we thought right to lay before your Lordſhips, in a regular manner, we are perfectly ſatisfied that your Lordſhips will pay every attention to a number of brave men, who have, and ever will be, true and faithful to their King and country.

But we beg leave to remind your Lordſhips, that it is a firm reſolution, that until the flour in port be removed, the vegetables and penſions augmented, the grievances of private ſhips be redreſſed, an act paſſed, and his Majeſty's gracious pardon for the fleet now lying at Spithead be granted, that the fleet will not lift an anchor: And this is the total and final anſwer.

Spithead, April 22.

BY THE KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For pardoning ſuch ſeamen and marines of his Majeſty's fleet ſtationed at Spithead, as have been guilty of any act of mutiny or diſobedience of orders, or any breach or neglect of duty, and who ſhall, upon notification of ſuch proclamation on board their reſpective ſhips, return to the regular and ordinary diſcharge of their duty.

GEORGE R.

Upon the report of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, of the proceedings of the ſeamen and marines of the ſquadron of our fleet at Spithead, and of the meaſures taken by the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners in conſequence thereof; and in order to manifeſt our deſire to give due encouragement to all thoſe who ſhall return to the regular and ordinary diſcharge of their duty, according to the rules and practice of the navy; we have thought fit, by the advice of our Privy Council, to iſſue this our moſt gracious pardon to all ſeamen and marines ſerving on board the ſaid ſquadron, who ſhall, upon notification hereof, on board their reſpective ſhips, return to the regular and ordinary diſcharge of their duty. And we do hereby declare, that all ſuch ſeamen and marines, ſo returning to their duty, ſhall be diſcharged and releaſed from all proſecutions, impriſonments, and penalties incurred by reaſon of any breach of mutiny or diſobedience of orders, or any breach or neglect of duty, previouſly committed by them, or any of them.

Given at our Court at Windſor the twenty-ſecond day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, and in the thirty-ſeventh year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Thus happily ended this diſagreeable affair. A letter from Portſmouth, dated April 23, ſays, "The diſpatches which were brought down by Mr Powell in the extraordinary ſhort period of ſeven hours, were inſtantly carried to the Port Admiral, who ſent for Lord Bridport, Admirals Gardner, Pole, and Colpoys, and after conſulting a long time together, about eleven o'clock they proceeded on board the Royal George, where Lord Bridport's flag had been again hoiſted. A ſignal was immediately made for all captains to go on board the Admiral's ſhip, when the nature of the diſpatches was divulged. Every captain then returned to his own ſhip, and communicated to the crews the contents of the diſpatches from Windſor. The ſeamen unanimouſly declared, they could give no anſwer till the propoſals were ſubmitted to the court of delegates. On aſſembling the court, it was found that Joyce and Glynn, two of the delegates, were on ſhore. The court would not proceed without them. A boat was ſent on ſhore, and they were brought on board in as much *form* as if they had been two officers. The court of delegates being completed, proceeded to buſineſs. The propoſals were diſcuſſed, and finally agreed upon at half paſt ſix. The ſignal of approbation being three cheers, was firſt given by the Queen Charlotte, and then went through the whole fleet, every ſhip giving in this manner its conſent.

After the mutiny was ſettled, the Lords of the Admiralty iſſued an order, commanding the ſtricteſt attention to be paid by all officers in his Majeſty's navy, to their own conduct and of thoſe under them, and likewiſe that the officers ſhall have no choice of pieces of either freſh or ſalt beef, in preference to the ſhip's company, &c. and concludes with the following paragraph: "That the captains and commanders of his Majeſty's ſhips be particularly attentive to the conduct of the men under their command; and that they be ready, on the firſt

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firſt appearance of mutiny, to uſe the moſt vigorous means to ſuppreſs it, and to bring the ringleaders to puniſhment."

The mutiny, which was ſuppoſed to be happily terminated, in conſequence of the liberal conceſſions of adminiſtration, broke out on May 7, with greater violence than ever; owing, it is ſaid, to a miſrepreſentation of certain parliamentary diſcuſſions on the ſubject, and to an idea that the conceſſions granted to the ſeamen would not be adhered to. In the morning of that day, the ſignal for ſailing being made by Lord Bridport, the ſeamen again refuſed to weigh anchor. Some of the delegates from the ſhips at St Helen's, coming along ſide the London of 98 guns, Admiral Colpoys, that officer declared that not a man ſhould come on board; and, on their perſiſting to enter, an affray happened between the officers of the London and the ſhip's crew, which ended in bloodſhed, ſeveral on both ſides being killed and wounded. The ſailors having overcome the officers, the former immediately confined Admiral Colpoys and Captain Griffiths, their commanders, for whoſe lives, for ſome time, great fears were entertained. In the ſequel, they were releaſed; and this alarming mutiny has ſince happily ſubſided. Much had been done toward conciliating the late unhappy differences by Lord Bridport and other officers of the fleet, previous to Lord Howe's arrival at Portſmouth; but the preſence of this noble veteran has tended to accelerate the termination of them; having carried with him full powers from his Majeſty to promiſe a pardon to thoſe who were heartily contrite, as well as to ſettle any other little points in diſpute. After conferring with the Port Admiral at Portſmouth, Earl Howe embarked on board a barge for St Helen's about nine o'clock on Thurſday morning, and immediately went on board the Royal George, Lord Bridport's flag ſhip. A very intereſting converſation took place between the officers of the fleet, and the principal delegates, who ſeemed perfectly ſenſible of the impropriety of their paſt conduct, and promiſed the moſt perfect obedience for the future. Earl Howe went on board moſt of the ſhips, and, after promiſing, in the name of the king, a general pardon for their paſt conduct, provided they ſubmitted without delay to the orders of their officers, earneſtly exhorted them not to ſully that fair fame which their attention to the neceſſary rules of diſcipline and ſubordination had acquired for them, by reſiſting any longer the authority of their commanders, who had ſo often led them on to victory and to glory. His Lordſhip was received in the moſt reſpectful manner, and the ſailors, confiding in his Lordſhip's promiſe of a full and perfect amneſty, declared their unconditional ſubmiſſion to their officers, requeſted that ſuch of them as had been ſent on ſhore might forthwith reſume their commands, and agreed to put to ſea without any further remonſtrance. The Mars, however, continued to diſplay the blue flag, the ſignal of mutiny, for ſome time after it had been pulled down by the other ſhips, and it was not until the crew were threatened with force by the remainder of the fleet, that they conſented to return to their duty. Moſt of the ſeamen complain bitterly of having been deluded by the artifices of deſigning men, and promiſe to make due atonement for their paſt errors by their future conduct.

The following regulations regarding the increaſe of pay of the land forces have been iſſued:

Adjutant-General's Office.

Whereas, over and above the proviſion made for cloathing, for Chelſea Hoſpital, for lodgings, and for medical aſſiſtance; and likewiſe over and above the allowance of beer, and other articles, provided in barracks and quarters; and of bread provided at a reduced rate in camp, the private ſoldier of infantry of the line, ſerving at home, heretofore received the pay of ſixpence per day, which, with the ſum of twopence farthing per day granted to him by his Majeſty's warrant, for eſtabliſhing and conſolidating certain other allowances lately given him, amounts to the ſum of eightpence farthing; his Majeſty having been graciouſly pleaſed to take the ſame into conſideration, is pleaſed to direct, that, under the following regulations, there ſhall, from the 25th of this preſent month of May, be paid to each private ſoldier of infantry, in addition to the ſaid ſum of eightpence farthing, the further ſum of threepence three farthings, making, in the whole, the ſum of one ſhilling daily: Out of this advance of pay, the ſoldier is to pay the extra price of bread and meat, now paid by the public, which at preſent amounts, upon an ave-

average, to the daily ſum of one penny three farthings; ſo that the nett increaſe in future to each ſoldier will be two-pence per diem.

His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that the pay and allowances to a drummer, ſhall be daily thirteenpence farthing;—that the pay and allowances to a corporal, ſhall be daily fourteen pence farthing;—that the pay and allowances to a ſerjeant, ſhall be daily eighteen pence three farthings.

His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that the pay and allowances of the invalids, ſhall be daily: To a private, eleven pence farthing;—to a drummer, thirteen pence farthing;—to a corporal, thirteen pence three farthings;—to a ſerjeant, eighteen pence farthing:—And that the ſerjeants, drummers, and private men of the militia, and fencible infantry, ſhall be placed on the ſame footing reſpectively as thoſe of the line. His Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, that the like nett addition of twopence per diem, ſhall be made to all his ſoldiers ſerving out of Great Britain.

June 2. This morning their Serene Highneſſes the Duke and Ducheſs of Wurtemberg ſet out from St. James's for Harwich, on their way to Germany, eſcorted by a party of Light Dragoons. The Prince and Princeſs were in the King's travelling poſt-chaiſe; General Garth and the Counteſs of Ayleſbury, in one of the Queen's coaches, and the attendants in one of the private carriages.

Their Serene Highneſſes breakfaſted at St James's palace, and ſet off from the garden gate. The Princeſs was dreſſed in a blue riding habit, with the ſtar of the order of St Catherine at her breaſt, and wore a ſtraw bonnet. She endeavoured to appear cheerful; but the faultering accents with which ſhe bade her attendants and the ſurrounding multitude farewell, beſpoke the agitation of her Serene Highneſs. The Prince appeared ſeveral times at the window, and affectionately embraced his amiable conſort on their leaving the apartments. The ſcene was highly affecting, and drew tears from many of the ſpectators.

The gallant Poliſh General Koſciuſko, lately arrived in the river Thames, on board a Swediſh veſſel, attended by many Poliſh Officers, who are going with him to America. He is incurably wounded in the head, has three bayonet wounds in his back, and part of his thigh carried away by a cannon-ſhot; and with the excruciating torment theſe wounds occaſion, as he cannot move himſelf, he amuſes his hours with drawing landſcapes. He ſpeaks with the moſt lively gratitude of the preſent Emperor of Ruſſia; and complains that his wounds were long neglected after he was made priſoner. In the battle that determined the fate of Poland, he placed the Nobles on the two wings, and took himſelf the command of the centre, which conſiſted of new levies and Serfs. The Nobles firſt gave way; the centre maintained its ground under the auſpicious valour of the General.—He then determined not to ſurvive his country, and put his laſt piſtol to his own head! It miſſed fire, and he was immediately made priſoner. The members of the Whig Club preſented him with an elegant ſword, and ſeveral marks of reſpect and attention have been paid to him. He has taken his paſſage for America, in which he means to reſide for life.

23. A flag of truce arrived at Dover this morning at ten o'clock, with the anſwer of the Executive Directory to the explanation which had been demanded, of certain terms in the note tranſmitted from the French government, incloſing the paſſport for our miniſter. In conſequence of this diſpatch, Lord Malmeſbury is accepted as our miniſter plenipotentiary, and we underſtand the Directory *agrees to treat with Great Britain ſeparately, or on the part of the allies of each nation.*

DUBLIN.

May 26. By the activity of government, the diſturbances which diſtracted this iſland ſeem now to be got under, though at the expence of ſome blood. On the 16th May, 4 privates of the Monaghan Militia, in purſuance of the ſentence of a Court Martial, were ſhot. Theſe men had been ſeduced from their allegiance by the United Iriſhmen; they had engaged to deſert from their Officers upon a ſignal, and were actually appointed Officers, and had received commiſſions to act in a rebel corps. The enormity of the offence was of that magnitude, that the lenity of government could not be extended to them, and the ſentence of the law was accordingly executed. The whole of the execution was conducted with the greateſt ſolemnity;

nity; the proceſſions of the troops from Belfaſt was marked by its regularity and ſilence.—On the ground were drawn up a detachment of the 22d dragoons, a detachment of the Royal Artillery, the 64th regiment, the 3d battalion of light infantry, the Monaghan and Carlow regiments of Militia, the Breadalbane and Argyle fencibles. After the execution, the troops marched in ordinary time by the bodies, which had been conveyed to the church-yard; and the ceremony cloſed, leaving the ſtrongeſt ſymptoms of impreſſion on all the ſpectators.

EDINBURGH

On the 3d June the box-maſter of the Fiſhermen of Muſſelburgh and Fiſherrow was inveſted with a handſome medal and chain (ſimilar to that preſented to the Fiſhermen of Newhaven) voted by the county, in teſtimony of the ſenſe entertained of their ſpirited and patriotic offer to contribute their aſſiſtance for the defence of the coaſts againſt the common enemy. This honour was conferred by the Duke of Buccleugh, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

June 5. This day his Majeſty's birth-day was celebrated here with more than uſual marks of loyalty and rejoicing. The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates gave a grand collation to a number of noblemen and gentlemen in the Parliament Houſe, which was elegantly decorated with flowers, ſhrubs, and plants, in a beautiful and picturesque manner; and the healths of the day, with many other loyal and conſtitutional toaſts, were drunk, under repeated vollies of muſketry from the City Guard. The evening concluded with an Aſſembly, in the Aſſembly Rooms, George Street.

In the forenoon the 3d regiment, or Royal Highland Edinburgh Volunteers, were preſented with their colours. The different regiments (conſiſting altogether of about 2000 men), aſſembled in St Andrew's Square, from whence they proceeded to Leith Links in the following order, viz. Light Dragoons—Edinburgh Artillery—Firſt Regiment—Mid-Lothian Artillery—Firſt Battalion 2d Regt.—Highland Regiment—and Leith Volunteers. They were headed by his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh, with the Deputy Lieutenants, &c. on horſeback.

When the troops arrived, and had formed a line in Leith Links, the artillery fired a royal ſalute, and the firſt regiment of Royal Edinburgh, and Leith Volunteers fired three vollies in diviſions, in honour of the day.

On the 5th inſt. a large whale was obſerved floating, by ſome fiſhermen, on the ſhore of Carrick (Ayrſhire), who ſoon after brought it to land about ſeven miles ſouth of that place. This animal is of the ſpecies myſticetus, the largeſt deſcription of Balæna, or whale. It is near 90 feet in length, and, in circumference, where broadeſt, about 60 feet.

12. As ſome children were diverting themſelves at the mouth of a draw well, in the Sciennes, one of them, a fine girl of ten years, unfortunately loſt her life, by the giving way of a ſtone with which the well was covered: the body, much mangled, was with difficulty got out.—She was the laſt of fourteen children, the fond hope of her now diſconſolate parents.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICIARY.

12. This day came on the trial of Lieut. James Fyffe, of Edinglaſſie, proſecuted by Patrick Duff of Carnouſlie, Eſq; for perjury, in taking the truſt oath, at the election of a Member of Parliament for the county of Banff in 1795. The Court had formerly found the libel relevant to infer the pains of law, allowing the pannel to prove all facts and circumſtances in his exculpation. The trial proceeded on Monday. After the examination of the witneſſes, Mr Tait addreſſed the Jury for the proſecutor, as did the Hon. Henry Erſkine for the pannel. The Lord Juſtice Clerk ſummed up the evidence with great candour and accuracy. The Jury incloſed about ten o'clock, and on Tueſday delivered their verdict, all in one voice finding the libel *not proven*. Lieut. Fyffe was accordingly abſolzied and diſmiſſed from the bar. The Court, on application, granted expences to Lieut. Fyffe.

During this month the theatre was opened for about ten nights. The principal performer was Miſs Wallis from Covent Garden Theatre.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

May 18. This day the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland met. The Right Hon. the Earl of Leven, his Majeſty's Commiſſioner, attended by ſeveral noblemen and gentlemen, walked from his lodgings, New Aſſembly Cloſe, to the High Church, where he was received by the Magiſtrates in their robes. The Rev. Dr William Greenfield,

the late Moderator, preached before the Commiſſioner. After ſermon his Grace went to the Aſſembly-room, and the members proceeded to chuſe a Moderator for the enſuing year, when the Rev. Dr John Adamſon, one of the miniſters of St Andrews, and profeſſor of Civil Hiſtory in that Univerſity, was unanimouſly elected. His Grace's commiſſion, and his Majeſty's letter and warrant for renewal for propagating the Proteſtant religion in the Highlands and iſlands of Scotland, being read, as uſual, the Aſſembly was opened by an elegant ſpeech from the throne, to which a very ſuitable reply was made by the Moderator.

22. A queſtion, relative to the validity of a preſentation, came to be diſcuſſed in the Aſſembly, upon a reference from the Preſbytery of Penpont. Mr Yorſtoun at Drumlanrig, as Commiſſioner for the Duke of Queenſbury, had lodged with the Moderator of the Preſbytery of Penpont a preſentation, granted by him-ſelf, as the Duke's Commiſſioner, in favour of Mr John Nivilon, upon the 29th April laſt, which was the laſt day of the ſix months within which the Duke of Queenſbury, the patron, could preſent. When the preſentation was given in to the Preſbytery, Mr Yorſtoun then produced the commiſſion from the Duke of Queenſbury, which appeared to be ſubſcribed at Newmarket, in England, of the ſame date with the preſentation, and conſequently could not be delivered to the Commiſſioner when he ſigned the preſentation. The Aſſembly were of opinion, that, as the commiſſion was in exiſtence, though not delivered, that it ought to be obtained; and recommended it to the Preſbytery to proceed in Mr Nivilon's ſettlement.

23. The Aſſembly had tranſmitted to them, by the committee of bills, a petition from Mr Laurance Butter, miniſter of Leuchars, complaining of the ſentences of the Preſbytery of Dunkeld, and Synod of Perth and Stirling, finding it expedient to ſerve him with a libel on a charge of fornication, preferred againſt him by the woman with whom it is alleged to be committed. The Aſſembly, after reaſoning, in reſpect it was judicially ſtated by the Preſbytery, that the libel with which they propoſed to ſerve Mr Butter, did not proceed upon a *fama clamoſa*, reverſed the ſentences of the Preſbytery and Synod appealed from; and remit the cauſe to the Preſbytery, to proceed in the accuſation of Mr Butter, as they ſhall ſee cauſe, according to the rules of the Church.

24. An addreſs to His Majeſty, on the marriage of the Princeſs Royal of Great Britain with his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Wirtemberg, was unanimouſly agreed to by the Aſſembly.—The Aſſembly authorized the erection of a chapel of eaſe at Arbroath, under certain regulations.

25. The Aſſembly reſolved themſelves into a committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider the returns from Preſbyteries, reſpecting the erection of chapels of eaſe. Upon examining the returns which had been tranſmitted, the committee, finding that a ſufficient number had not been forwarded for enabling the Aſſembly to enact the regulations into a law, a motion was made, that the committee are of opinion, that the Aſſembly ſhould re-enact the ſaid regulations and overture, and re-tranſmit the ſame. After a long and well ſupported debate, the committee agreed to the following ſtate of a vote, *Re-tranſmit*, or *Nil*. If it carried *re*, it was underſtood that the Aſſembly ought to diſmiſs the overture: And the roll being called, it carried *Re-tranſmit*—121 to 27.

26. The Aſſembly approved of the report of the committee, and ordained that printed copies of it ſhould be tranſmitted to Preſbyteries. The annual report on the widow's fund was given in, and the thanks of the Aſſembly were given to Sir Harry Moncrieff Wellwood, the collector, for his diligence and attention in the management of the fund, and particularly for the accurate and uſeful information contained in his letter lately addreſſed to the contributors.

27. No buſineſs of a public nature this day.

29. The Aſſembly having finiſhed all their buſineſs this day, was diſſolved in the uſual manner. The next Aſſembly will meet at Edinburgh on the 17th of May 1798.

APPEALS.

April 27. The Houſe of Lords, in the appeal, Captain Francis Pickerſon Drummond, appellant, againſt the Right Rev. Dr Abercrothy, and Lieutenant John Forbes of the Royal Navy, and Mrs Forbes Drummond of Hawthornden, his wife, reſpondents, after hearing counſel for the appellant only, *affirmed* the unanimous decree of the Court of Seſſion, finding the eſtate of Hawthornden to belong to the reſpondents, in virtue of the late Mrs Drummond's ſettlement, and by which they are required to aſſume and bear the name and arms of Drummond of Hawthornden.

May 22. The Houſe of Lords heard counſel in the cauſe of Gibſon againſt Wight and Playfair, when, after hearing the opinion of the Lord Chancellor, the decree of the Court of Seſſion was affirmed, with coſts.

31. The Houſe of Lords, in the appeal Mr Dagwall of Bruckley, againſt Mr Farquharſon of Inverey, *affirmed* the decree of the Court of Seſſion, upon hearing the counſel for the appellant only.

Cafe

Cold weather, with an eaſterly wind, prevailed during the moſt part of June; and a greater quantity of rain has fallen than is uſual in that month. Towards the end a ſenſible change to the better took place. Grain of all kinds, and the graſs crop, every where, we underſtand, promiſes a moſt plentiful harveſt. The Edinburgh fleſh markets have been very poorly ſupplied with meat of all kinds, and that too very dear. Fiſh, however, has been, on the whole, plenty, and ſalmon ſometimes ſo low as 8d. per lb. Strawberries 2s. per pint. Green peas 2s. per peck. Potatoes 3s. per peck, on the 30th.

The Engliſh report for May was not come to hand when this number went to preſs.

LISTS.

MARRIAGES.

At Bath, Wm Wilberforce, Eſq; M. P. for the county of York, to Miſs Spooner, of Elmdon houſe, Warwickſhire.

Lately, Mr Thomas Newton, of Lakenheath, in Suffolk, to Mrs Aggas, of Hockwold, Wilton. Their united ages exceed 150 years.

At Edinburgh, Capt. Charles M'Vicar, of the 42d or Royal Highland regiment, to Miſs Campbell, eldeſt daughter of William Campbell, Eſq; of Fairfield.

June 1. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr Kemp, Lady Mary Anne Carnegie, ſiſter to the preſent Earl of Northeſk.

5. At Lainſhaw, William Handyſide, Eſq; W. S. to Miſs Jane Cunningham, daughter of William Cuninghame, Eſq; of Lainſhaw.

6. Duncan Campbell, Eſq; of Roſs, to Miſs Amelia Lamont, daughter of John Lamont, of Lamont, Eſq.

— Wm Ogilvie, Eſq; of the 11th regt. of foot, to Miſs Charlotte Pattiſon, daughter of the late Rev. John Pattiſon, miniſter of the ſeceding congregation, Briſto-ſtreet.

8. David Kennedy, Eſq; of Kirkmichael, to Miſs Henrietta Wintetoord, daughter of Sir John Wintetoord, Bart

— At Glaſgow, the Rev. Robert Moore, miniſter of Old Hamilton, to Miſs Janet Borland, daughter of Mr John Borland of Woodſide.

— Mr Alexander Dun, Joint Rector of the Grammar ſchool, Aberdeen, to Miſs Eliza Maxwell, daughter of the late Rev. John Maxwell, miniſter of New Machar.

— At London, the Rev. Mr Hook, of St Mary Hall, Oxford, to Miſs Anne Farquhar, daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.

— At Stonehaven, Capt. Andrew Fletcher, of the Argyleſhire fencibles, to Miſs Anne Cuthine.

13. Lord Viſcount Middleton, to Miſs Maria Benyon, at Shrewſbury.

19. At Roſehall, George Charteris, Eſq; younger of Amiſfield, to Miſs Sarah Aglionby Roſs, only daughter of George Roſs, Eſq; of Stafford.

23. At Edinburgh, Wenceſlaus, Count of Purgſtall, of the holy Roman Empire, to Miſs Cranſtoun, daughter of the late Hon. George Cranſtoun.

— Matthew M'Alifter, Eſq; of Roſshill, to Miſs Margaret Campbell, daughter of the late Colonel Campbell of Glenaddle.

24. At Gloucester, Major Douglas, to Miſs Charlotte Hopkinſon, daughter of Col. Hopkinſon.

BIRTHS.

At Glaſgow, Mrs Morehead of Herbertſhire, a ſon.

June 4. At London, Mrs Scott of Harden, a daughter.

— Mrs Buchan of Auchmacoy, a ſon.

19. Mrs Dundas of Arniſton, a ſon.

— Mrs Ramſay of Barra, a daughter.

20. Lady Napier, a ſon.

21. Mrs Whyte of Bennochy, a ſon.

26. Countess of Caſſilis, a daughter.

DEATHS.

In the Eaſt Indies, Colonel Robert Bruce, of the Bengal Artillery.

At New Providence, in the Bahama iſlands, John Gibſon, Eſq; Surgeon there.

On his paſſage from Porto Ferrajo, to Britain, Lieutenant James Hay Cochrane, of the Royals.

At Lauſanne, Dr Tiſſot, the celebrated phyſician.

At Arcote, in the Eaſt Indies, Colonel Youngs, in the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

In Yarmouth roads, Captain Middleton, of his Majeſty's ſhip Comet.

Lately, the Rev. Samuel Bulkley, aged 80, he was the oldeſt diſſenting miniſter in London.

April 26. At Aſkirk manſe, the Rev. Simon Haliburton, miniſter of that parish.

— At North Leith, Mr James M'Laren, ſhipbuilder.

28. Mr Thomas Paſley, Accountant to the Bank of Scotland.

— Mrs Violet Kerr, relict of Mr Wm Dempſter, jeweller in Edinburgh.

29. At Aberdeen, Mrs Katharine Irvine, aged 80, widow of George Leſlie, Eſq.

30. At Edinburgh, Mr James Brown, late deacon of the Skinners, aged 63.

May 1. John M'Laren, Eſq; from Jamaica, late of Belmaino.

2. At Kilbarchan, Mr John How, jun. furgeon.

4. Mrs Stothart of Cargen.

5. At Garvock, Robert Graeme, Efq; of Garvock.

8. At Aberdeen, Mr James Watſon, Advocate there, aged 68.

— At Kellie Caſtle, the Rt Hon. Archibald Earl of Kellie. He is ſucceeded in his titles by his couſin Sir Charles Erſkine of Cambo, Bart.

— At Gayfield, Miſs Auguſta Erſkine, youngeſt daughter of James Francis Erſkine, Eſq; of Marr.

12. At Craigends, Mrs Cunningham of Craigends.

— At Rochelle, Captain William Innes, of the firſt battalion of the Rothſay and Caithneſs ſencibles.

12. At Laidclune, Mrs Fraſer of Laidclune.

— Alexander Dallas, Eſq; of North Newton, in the 89th year of her age.

— At Edinburgh, Mr James Lowndes, Accountant of Excife.

14. The Honourable Patrick Maitland, of Frevch.

— David Lindſay, Eſq; of Kirkforthar.

16. The Right Hon. John Wallop, Earl of Portſmouth.

18. Mr William Leſlie, eldeſt ſon of Mr William Leſlie, W. S.

— Miſs Agnes Kincaid, only daughter of John Kincaid, Eſq; of Kincaid.

19. At Abbeyhill, Miſs Elizabeth Carmichael, daughter of the deceaſed David Carmichael, Eſq; of Balmaedy.

20. Mr Robert Johnſton, merchant in Edinburgh.

— At Heath-hall, the Rev. Thomas Kirkpatrick miniſter of Bowden.

21. Robert Corſe, Eſq; of Greenlaw.

— At Ripon, Mrs Waddilove, ſpouſe to the Rev. Mr Waddilove, Dean of Ripon, and daughter of the late Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs Elizabeth Whyte, relict of George Keith Marſchall, Eſq; of Northfield.

22. At Newlands, James M'Ilhoſe, Eſq; late one of the magiſtrates of Glaſgow.

— At London, General Robert Clarke.

23. At Kirkcaldy, Mrs Elizabeth Whyt, relict of the deceaſed Robert Whyt, Eſq.

24. At Edinburgh, Mr James Colquhoun, Writer to the Signet.

— At Edinburgh, George Chalmers, Eſq; late of Pitreuchet.

25. Field-Marſhal Lord Howard, Knt. of the Bath, and Colonel of the 4th regiment of dragoons.

The remainder of the Deaths, &c. in our next.

PREFERMENTS.

The honour of Knighthood on Henry Ruſſel, Eſq; on his being appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bengal.

Alexander Smollet, Eſq; Lieut. Colonel of the 26th light dragoons, to be Member of Parliament for the county of Dumbarton.

David Williamſon, Eſq; Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of Stirling and Clackmanan ſhires.

Mr Wm Finlay, preacher of the goſpel, to be aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to the Rev. Mr Dobie, miniſter of Eagleſham.

The degree of Doctor in Divinity, on the Rev. Robert Douglas, miniſter of Galaſhiels, by the Univerſity and King's College, Aberdeen.

The degree of Maſter of Arts on Mr George Meek, Falkirk, by the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

Vice Admiral Charles Thomſon, and Rear Admiral Wm Parker, to be Baronets.

Rear Admiral Nelſon, to be a Knight of the Bath.

Sir John Jervis, K. B. Admiral of the Blue, to be Lord Jervis, and Earl of St Vincent.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

March 30. James Henderſon, factor at Shevado, in Aberdeenſhire.

April 5. Malcolm Monro, vintner in Stirling.

7. John Renfrew, manufacturer at Anderſton, near Glaſgow.

20. John Jackſon, hatter in Edinburgh.

28. Henry Farquharſon, carver and gilder, Edinburgh.

May 3. Philip Chell, merchant in Glaſgow.

8. Robert Foggo, manufacturer in Perth.

15. Robert Taylor, merchant in Eaſt Sorton.

16. George Aitchiſon, farmer and cattle dealer at Blackhouſe.

— Peter Fiſher, bleacher at Rutherglen.

18. John Smith, cattle dealer at Ardenachy.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, June 30.
Wheat, 23s. 0d. Barley, 18s. Oats, 12s. 9d. Peaſe, 11s. Beans 10s. 6d.

Edinburgh, June 30. Oat-meal, 11d. Bear-meal, 9d. Peaſe-meal, 7d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

June 9.	June 27.
Bank Stock 120 121½	——
3 per cent. red. 56¼ 56⅝	57⅛
3 per cent. conſ. 56⅜	54½ 54⅝
4 per cent. 60 61	64½
India Stock ——	——
India Bonds 28 27.	——

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON & Co. No 40. South Bridge.
And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.
By T. KAY, Strand, London.

RECEIPT FOR MAKING KINDLING BALLS, AND FIRE BALLS.

FROM COUNT RUMFORD'S ESSAYS, NO 4.

KINDLING BALLS compoſed of equal parts of coal, charcoal, and clay, the two former reduced to a fine powder, well mixed and kneaded together with the clay moiſtened with water, and then formed into balls of the ſize of hens eggs, and thoroughly dried, might be uſed with great advantage inſtead of wood for kindling fires. Theſe *kindling balls* may be made ſo inflammable as to take fire in an inſtant, and with the ſmalleſt ſpark, by dipping them in a ſtrong ſolution of nitre, and then drying them again, and they would neither be expenſive nor liable to be ſpoiled by long keeping. Perhaps a quantity of pure charcoal reduced to a very fine powder, and mixed with the ſolution of nitre in which they are dipped, would render them ſtill more inflammable.

I have often wondered that no attempts ſhould have been made to improve the fires which are made in the open chimnies of elegant apartments, by preparing the fuel; for nothing ſurely was ever more dirty, inelegant, and diſguſting, than a common coal fire.

Fire balls of the ſize of gooſe eggs, compoſed of coal and charcoal in powder, mixed up with a due proportion of wet clay, and well dried, would make a much more cleanly, and in all reſpects a pleaſanter fire than can be made with crude coals; and I believe would not be more expenſive fuel. In Flanders and in ſeveral parts of Germany, and particularly in the Dutchies of Juliers and Berg, where coals are uſed as fuel, the coals are always prepared before they are uſed, by pounding them to a powder, and mixing them up with an equal weight of clay, and a ſufficient quantity of water to form the whole into a maſs which is kneaded together and formed into cakes; which cakes are afterwards well dried, and kept in a dry place for uſe. And it has been found by long experience, that the expence attending this preparation is amply repaid by the improvement of the fuel. The coals, thus mixed with clay, not only burn longer, but give much more heat than when they are burnt in their crude ſtate.

It will doubtleſs appear extraordinary to thoſe who have not conſidered the ſubject with ſome attention, that the quantity of heat produced in the combuſtion of any given quantity of coals ſhould be increaſed by mixing the coals with clay, which is certainly an incombuſtible body;—but the phenomenon may, I think, be explained in a ſatisfactory manner.

The heat generated in the combuſtion of any ſmall particle of coal exiſting under two diſtinct forms; namely, in that which is *combined* with the flame and ſmoke which riſe from the fire, and which, if means are not found to ſtop it, goes off immediately by the chimney and is loſt,—and the *radiant heat* which is ſent off from the fire, in all directions in right lines:—I think it reaſonable to conclude, that the particles of clay which are ſurrounded on all ſides by the flame arreſt a part at leaſt of the combined heat, and prevent its eſcape; and this combined heat, ſo arreſted, heating the clay red hot, is retained in it, and being changed by this operation to radiant heat, is afterwards emitted, and may be directed, and employed to uſeful purpoſes.

In compoſing *fire balls*, I think it probable that a certain proportion of chaff—of ſtraw cut very fine, or even of ſaw duſt, might be employed with great advantage. I wiſh thoſe who have leiſure would turn their thoughts to this ſubject, for I am perſuaded that very important improvements would reſult from a thorough inveſtigation of it.

THE

SCOTS MAGAZINE,

For JULY 1797.

MEMOIRS OF THE LATE MRS POPE,

OF COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

MISS ELIZABETH YOUNGE (the maiden name of this lady) was defcended from a refpectable family, who gave her a liberal education; but her father dying before he could fettle his children in the world, our heroine foon thought of providing for herfelf by thofe talents of which the found herfelf poffeffed, and of which the beft informed of her friends gave her every encouragement.

This lady was born about the year 1741 or 1742. In the fummer of 1768 the was introduced, by the recommendation of a lady of fafhion, to the late Mr George Garrick, then Deputy Manager of Drury-lane Theatre, at whofe apartments in Somerfet-buildings fhe rehearfed *Jane Shore*, and Mr Garrick, who, from his alliance with the profeffion, with a good plain underftanding, was no inconfiderable judge of the Drama, pronounced at once her capabilities. After a few more rehearfals he introduced her to his brother David, who likewife gave her his full approbation; and fuch a teft of her abilities fhe had a right, without vanity, to look upon as a fortunate precurfer of her fame.

Having been kept in proper training all that fummer, on the 22d October following (1768) fhe made her *début* at Drury-lane Theatre, in the character of *Imogen*, in *Cymbeline*, with univerfal applaufe; but as that event ftands at the diftance of twenty-nine years from the prefent time, it may not be thought unentertaining to the generality of our readers, to give a brief review of the merits of this her firft appearance.

In her perfon fhe was above what is generally called the middle fize, of a flender make, but finely moulded, particularly about the neck and fhoulders, with a commanding air, and a roundnefs and precifion of voice that they augured fhe would excel in all the varieties of recitation; her face, though it could not well be called handfome, was impreffive; and her eyes, though fmall, poffeffed a vivacity and a fire equally fuited to the dignity of the Buſkin, or the pleafantries of Comedy. She went through the part with more than ufual applaufe for a young performer, and fatisfied the beft judges that fhe would be a confiderable acquifition to the Stage.

Her rifing merits, and Mr Garrick's recommendation, introduced her to Mr Love, then a conſiderable performer at the fame theatre, and manager of the Richmond Company, who engaged her, during the fummer feafon, as his heroine; and here, as in all country companies, there being a greater fcope given to the performers, in the line of trying a greater variety of characters. Miſs Younge's abilities were oftener called out, and fhe performed moſt of the principal parts of Tragedy and Comedy with a reputation which accompanied her return to Drury-lane with an increafed *eclat*.

The period of Miſs Younge's appearance at Drury-lane, conſidering the ſtate of the Stage, was not ſo favourable for her. Mrs Pritchard had, in the beginning of the ſame year, left her profeſſion, before the decline of her

powers, accompanied with all that fame which was ſo juſtly attached to her private as well as public character. Kitty Clive ſtill maintained her ground, after delighting ſucceeding audiences for near forty years, and occupied ſome parts with unrivalled excellence. Mrs Yates had juſt gained, after many years of progreſſive induſtry, the top of her profeſſion; and Mrs Barry (ſince Crawford), who had ſhewn ſuch talents at the King's Theatre, Haymarket, during the ſummer of 1766, was ſoon after engaged by Mr Garrick, as a perſon of whom he had the greateſt expectation; ſhe had likewiſe the addition of her huſband, the late Spranger Barry, to ſupport her in moſt of her principal parts; and, with ſuch an actor, who could poſſeſs any powers, and not exert them to their fulleſt extent?

Opportunities ſoon occurred to ſhew the neceſſity of this precaution. Mrs Barry frequently, on the day of performance, uſed to ſend word to the Theatre, that ſhe could not poſſibly appear that night, either on account of her own illneſs, or that of her huſband; and theſe occaſional fits of illneſs almoſt periodically happened the night *before*, or *after a Royal Command*, when the manager found it moſt neceſſary to muſter the ſtrength of his company. Mrs Yates had likewiſe, when ſhe was afterwards at Drury-lane, her excuſes in turn—Inſomuch, that we have known the manager (the elder Colman), during the run of a new play, called out from dinner to be told, "that Mrs Yates *ſwore* ſhe would not appear that night on the ſtage without the uſe of a particular petticoat." The ridicule did not ſtop here—the Manager was obliged to leave his company to ſettle this important queſtion between the *Miſtreſs of the Robes* and the *Tragedian*, leſt the audience ſhould be diſappointed of their amuſement. Miſs Younge owed as much of her fame to this incident, and to the aſſiduity with which ſhe improved it, as to any original talents ſhe might poſſeſs. This aſſiduity was not only of uſe to her then, but grew into a ſettled habit through life, which contributed much to her private ſatisfaction, and left an example to the ſtage very worthy of imitation.

Mr Garrick's parſimonious habits in his theatrical concerns would not readily permit him to advance the ſalaries of his performers at all equal to their merits; and this was the caſe with Miſs Younge. After performing two ſeaſons ſhe claimed a higher ſtipend, and was refuſed. Piqued at this, ſhe determined to go to Ireland, and accordingly performed the ſeaſon of 1770, 71, at Dublin, where ſhe firſt repreſented, with unrivalled excellence, the character of Lady Rodolpha, in Macklin's "Man of the World." Mr Garrick ſoon felt the want of her performance, and took the earlieſt opportunity of re-engaging her on her own terms. She therefore returned to London the next ſeaſon, where ſhe remained every ſucceeding winter of her life.

From this period Miſs Younge's reputation as an actreſs took a more eſtabliſhed form; ſhe not only filled, occaſionally, the principal characters in the caſt of Mrs Yates and Mrs Crawford, but often performed in the ſame parts with thoſe ladies in no diſparaging manner. Garrick, beſide giving her the beſt inſtructions, wrote ſome Epilogues for her, and he was followed by moſt of the dramatic writers of the age.

Many of her principal pieces were in in the ſame plays with Garrick, and ſhe had the ſatisfaction of performing *Cordelia* to his *Lear* the laſt night but one of this great maſter's performances on the ſtage; which gave riſe to the following little incident:

After the dropping of the curtain, his hand ſtill locked in her's (as is the *coſtume* in finiſhing this play), he ſent her down to the Green-room, where all the performers had gathered round him; and recollecting, with a ſigh, that this was the laſt night but one that he was to appear in a profeſſion which he

ſo

ſo much ornamented, and which gave him ſo much immortality, he exclaimed, "Ah, Beſs! this is the laſt time of my being your father, therefore you muſt now look out to be adopted by ſomebody elſe."—'Why then, Sir," ſaid Miſs Younge (inſtantly falling on her knees before him) "give me a father's bleſſing." Garrick, feeling her ſituation, and the impreſſive manner in which ſhe ſpoke, replied with great energy, "God bleſs you!" Then raiſing his eyes to the reſt of the performers, he added, "God bleſs you all!" and inſtantly retired.

Juſt after Mr Garrick's death, that is in 1779, Miſs Younge went over to Covent Garden Theatre; and as Mrs Barry, by an unfortunate ſecond marriage, had not a little eſtranged her mind from her profeſſion, and as Mrs Yates, from illneſs, played but a certain number of nights in the ſeaſon, our heroine now began to reap the benefits of her well-earned labours, and to ſtand unequivocally the firſt tragic actreſs on the ſtage. What contributed further to her general character at this time was the production of the *Belles Stratagem*, a Comedy, from the pen of Mrs Cowley, in which Miſs Younge played *Letitia Hardy*; a part, we believe, expreſly written to give full ſcope to this great actreſs' powers, and which ſhe ſuſtained with ſuch verſatility and propriety of character as ſtamped the praiſe of *univerſality* on her talents.

In the winter of 1782, when Miſs Younge was thus "bearing all her bluſhing honours thick about her" (and which, to do her juſtice, ſhe enjoyed with a moderation rarely the lot of her profeſſion), Mr Sheridan ſen. introduced to Drury-Lane Theatre the preſent juſtly celebrated Mrs Siddons, who had performed ſome inconſiderable characters about ſix years before on the ſame ſtage, but for ſome reaſons, hitherto inexplicable, was ſo little noticed by Mr Garrick, that ſhe very ſpiritedly diſmiſſed herſelf from that engagement.

This lady's firſt appearance, as may be well remembered, was in *Iſabella*, in Southerne's Tragedy of "The Fatal Marriage," and in this character ſhe diſplayed ſuch genuine and original powers of acting, as to eſtabliſh her fame with the critics the firſt night: her other performances ſanctioned this approbation ſo much with the town, that Drury-Lane ſoon became the Temple of the Muſes, and Mrs Siddons the preſiding Goddeſs.

Miſs Younge conſidered her merits as before the public, and ſhe committed herſelf to their patronage and protection. Her conduct was accordingly rewarded; for though the *bruit* of Mrs Siddons' name carried with it the greater tide of popularity, Miſs Younge kept her rank as an excellent judicious actreſs, unmatched in many characters, and in powers of *equal declamation* ſuperior to any one on the ſtage.

Miſs Younge having made ſome occaſional trips to Ireland, her fame in Dublin was as well eſtabliſhed as in London. The manager of Crow-ſtreet Theatre therefore, in the year 1785, renewed an engagement with her for that ſummer, when ſhe, in company with the late Mr Henderſon and Mr Pope (a young actor from Dublin), who made his appearance the winter before at Covent-Garden Theatre in Oroonoko with very conſiderable applauſe), ſet out for that capital in the June of the ſame year. Accident threw Mr Pope, Miſs Younge, and another lady of her acquaintance, into the ſame poſt chaiſe, and as Cupid avails himſelf much of accident, the two former, from fellow-travellers, ſome commenced lovers. In ſhort, towards the cloſe of that ſeaſon they were married together in Dublin, on terms of ſettlement, &c. very creditable to the ſincerity of Mr Pope's affections.

The following winter Mr and Mrs Pope reaſſumed their ſituations at Covent Garden Theatre; he in the firſt lines of Tragedy and Comedy, ſhe as evidently the firſt actreſs in all the parts of her profeſſion; which ſhe ſupported with

with a ſtationary degree of reputation till Thurſday the 26th of January 1797, when, in the run of the new comedy called "A Cure for the Heart-Ache," ſhe was reluctantly confined to her bed. She found herſelf ſo ill three days before this, that none but thoſe who felt like her would venture out; but ſuch was her zeal for her profeſſion, ſuch her invariable ſenſe of duty to managers, authors, and performers, that, from the bare hint from her phyſician Dr Warren, that her buſineſs *might* diſſipate her diſorder, ſhe cheerfully tried the experiment.

Nature, however, was not to be conquered thus; her illneſs increaſed upon her ſo much, that on her return from the Theatre ſhe was ſeized with ſuch a lightneſs in her head, as for a while to deprive her of all ſenſation. From this moment ſhe was confined to her bed, and it was ſoon diſcovered that ſhe had a paralytic affection.

For the laſt fortnight ſhe daily became more inſenſible, ſeldom ſpeaking, and then evidently with great effort, until Sunday the 12th of March, when ſhe refuſed all nouriſhment, and gave ſtrong ſymptoms of approaching diſſolution. After this ſhe relapſed into a ſtate of inſenſibility till Wednesday the 15th March, when, about half paſt two o'clock on that morning, ſhe expired without a groan.

She was interred on the weſt ſide of the Cloyſters, Weſtminſter Abbey (the Rev. Mr Champnes reading the funeral ſervice), between the graves of Dr Dupuis and Sir Richard Jebb, and covered by a marble ſtone with the following plain inſcription:

In Memory
of Mrs ELIZABETH POPE,
late of the Theatre Royal, Covent
Garden,
who departed this Life
on the 15th of March 1797,
aged 52 Years.
—— "Renowned be thy Grave"——
And "may the Worthy thus with
Honour and Regret be
mourned."

HER CHARACTER.

Such are the brief memoirs of Mrs Elizabeth Pope—there remains to be added a ſketch of her public and private character; and it is pleaſing to the pen of biography to review both; becauſe in doing ſo it will fulfil the laſt melancholy yet pleaſing office of friendſhip—record departed excellence—and ſet before the public an example truly worthy their imitation.

That Mrs Pope was born for her profeſſion the various qualities of her mind and perſon evidently proved. Of the latter we have already reported, in the beginning of theſe memoirs; hence we have little more to ſay, but that as time had added fulneſs and rotundity to her figure, theſe gave her a greater degree of grace and dignity. In reſpect to her talents, though they may be called univerſal, her *forté* confeſſedly lay in the grave and dignified parts of Tragedy, and particularly in thoſe which required the powers of *recitation*—here ſhe was at leaſt equal to any one actreſs in her time, and ſuperior to moſt, as the beſt judges who have ſeen her in many of her parts, and particularly in Queen Catherine, have unanimouſly teſtified.

Her comedy was rather of the well-bred ſteady kind, ſuch as *Mrs Belmour*, *Lady Eaſy*, *Lady Bruce*, *Mrs Sullen*, &c. which required a ſenſible marked delivery—not but what we have ſeen her in *Beatrice*, *Clarinda*, *Eſtifania*, *Roſalind*, &c. to very great advantage; and, indeed, when we recollect her performance of *Letitia Hardy*, in the "Belles Stratagem," we are tempted to withdraw our former opinion, as here ſhe diſplayed ſuch grace, ſpirit, and verſatility of character, as to make it original in her hands.

She had, like moſt women ſo high in her profeſſion, many temptations to mix in what is called "the Great World; but her natural inclinations (independent of her prudence) led her to prefer *comforts* to *externals*; ſhe ſeldom, therefore, appeared in thoſe circles,